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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
6046, 1 July 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Action flared on a new sector of the front as North Korean elements in battalion strength attacked positions of the US 25th Division in the eastern sector near the "Punchbowl." The enemy attack, supported by almost 1,300 rounds of mortar and artillery fire, was repulsed. Minor activity occurred along the rest of the front.

Navy

UN naval aircraft on the west coast flew 12 combat sorties against enemy targets as weather closed down carrier operations on the east coast. Naval surface craft maintained the blockade and attacked enemy troop, supply and industrial installations on both coasts.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 339 sorties, of which 185 were combat. Medium bombers attacked a railroad bridge in north central Korea.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

III. General Situation

Cease-fire

On 28 June two North Korean Army soldiers deserted to the UN near Panmunjom. They stated upon preliminary interrogation that their former unit was the "4451st Headquarters Company, Temporary PW Exchange Unit." (This is the first indication that the Communists have carried their cease-fire planning to the extent of organizing a "PW exchange unit.")

Political

The Dutch and Australian delegates to the UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea were warned confidentially that the UN delegates

DIA and DOS review(s) completed.

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"who play a prominent part in UNCURK's activities" should leave Korea as soon as possible or beware of assassination. Home Minister Yi Pom-sok's reaction, on being informed, was that he considered the threat not serious. He made the safety of UNCURK members his personal responsibility.

Ambassador Muccio, in comment on the story that Rhee plans to appoint Yi Pom-sok as Defense Minister and pro-Rhee youth corps leader An Ho-sang as Home Minister, states that this is one of the current rumors in Pusan. While the President is trying to find a replacement for the present Defense Minister and may be considering Yi among others, Muccio does not believe Rhee would push these appointments. Yi's appointment as Defense Minister could be disastrous, in the Ambassador's opinion, from the point of view of maintaining the non-political nature of the ROK armed forces.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
6047, 2 July 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

A raiding party from the ROK 1st Division in the western Sangnyong area fought a seven-hour engagement against Chinese defenders before capturing their objective. The Chinese counterattacked with three platoons in an effort to recapture the position. In the east central sector near Tsuchon, other Chinese defenders forced a raiding party from the US 7th Division to withdraw after a fierce 45-minute engagement.

Navy

Naval air sorties were flown in western Korea from the light carrier "Bataan" against enemy troop and supply targets. Carriers of Task Force 77 on the east coast were engaged in resupply. UN naval surface craft bombarded enemy shore installations.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew only 376 sorties, of which 125 were combat. Medium bombers attacked a vital railroad bridge in northwestern Korea.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

III. General Situation

Political

A Korean Army general court martial convicted leading opposition Assemblyman So Min-ho on 1 July of murdering a Korean Army captain on 24 April and sentenced him to death. The sentence is subject to review by Rhee. The Assembly opposition is reported to be considerably aroused. (The recently deposed presiding officer at the trial, Brigadier General Choe, has reported that Martial Law Commander Won originally ordered him to complete the trial in two or three days and to produce a death sentence.)

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President Rhee confided to Ambassador Muccio on 28 June that he is under pressure from representatives of local assemblies which will compel him to take action soon, since the Assembly's delaying tactics have gone far enough. Rhee mentioned in the conversation that Prime Minister Chang Taek-sang had come to him for money. The Ambassador replied that he hoped Rhee would nevertheless discuss the situation calmly with 15 or 20 "reasonable" Assemblymen. (Rhee's reference to the Prime Minister presumably was intended as proof of the line he has taken for the past 10 days that he must rid the Assembly of the corrupt members, about 80 in number. To date the President has remained adamant on the score of compromising with the "reasonable" members of the opposition.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
6048, 3 July 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Action along the front was limited to a few enemy-initiated probes and routine patrol contacts.

Navy

Naval aircraft from Task Force 77 on the east coast flew 183 sorties against enemy supply, transportation and troop installations. Heavy weather in the west limited operations of the light carrier Bataan. UN naval surface craft bombarded enemy coastal installations on both coasts.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 379 sorties, of which 159 were combat. Medium bombers flew 32 sorties against two vital rail bridges in north central Korea. No enemy MIG-15's reportedly were encountered.

II. Military Intelligence

Army

The North Korean Army on 1 June designated the IV Corps as the "West Coast Special Task Force" and the V Corps as the "East Coast Special Task Force."

Both corps are reported to be completely mobile and, while charged primarily with a defensive mission, are capable of "supporting offensive action." The IV Corps aggregates 3 infantry, 1 armored, and 1 mechanized division, in addition to a mechanized artillery brigade. The V Corps comprises 3 infantry divisions, 1 mechanized division, and two artillery brigades.

(The current deployment of these corps suggests a mission much as described in this report, although this cannot be completely confirmed. Organizationally, the report credits the IV Corps with one too many infantry divisions and the V Corps with a mechanized division whose existence also cannot be confirmed. If this new organization is correct, presumably the North Korean VII Corps in the Wonsan area is now available for combat duty.)

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III. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio comments that the death sentence for opposition Assemblyman So has come as a surprise to most informed Koreans in view of the weakness of the case. There is evidence that the sentence is arousing mounting indignation not only in the opposition but also among those elements heretofore considered neutral in the struggle between the President and the Assembly.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
6049, 5 July 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

Chinese forces in west central Korea carried out an hour long probe in platoon-strength against an outpost of the US 45th Division for the most significant ground action of 4 July. Similar probes by battalion-strength Chinese forces in the same sector of the line on the previous day were repulsed. Also on 3 July, a raiding part from the US 1st Marine Division in western Korea met stiff resistance from a well-emplaced enemy battalion north of Panmunjom.

Navy

Naval aircraft from Task Force 77 off eastern Korea flew 168 sorties on 3 July. No report has been received on 4 July's operations. In the west, naval aircraft from the US light carrier Bataan and the British carrier Ocean attacked enemy installations on 3 and 4 July. Naval surface craft bombarded enemy shore installations and maintained the blockade.

Air

On 4 July, UN land-based aircraft flew 909 effective sorties, of which 540 were combat. Two medium bomber missions were flown. Communist jets were much in evidence, as 84 MIG-15's and 2 Type-15's were observed in flight. Of those observed, 47 were encountered with 10 definitely destroyed, 2 more claimed destroyed, and 8 claimed damaged. (Most of these were hit by UN F-86's during the Sakchu raid.)

II. Military Intelligence

Enemy Rear Areas

Photo reconnaissance of an area southeast of Sakchu, near the Manchurian border in northwestern Korea, revealed that there was heavy activity at the location of a reported North Korean Army Military Academy. Intelligence reports had indicated that some 2,000 North Korean officer-trainees under 60 instructors were to graduate in July.

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On 4 July, UN fighter-bombers, escorted by F-86's, launched a concentrated attack on installations. Preliminary reports indicate that the strike was successful with considerable destruction to enemy facilities. During the attack, enemy MIG-15's attempted to intercede and were engaged by UN F-86's. Nine of the Communist jets were downed, one was probably downed and seven were damaged at a cost of two lost F-86's.

III. General Situation

Political

The South Korean National Assembly on 4 July voted to pass four constitutional amendments. The amendments, representing a "compromise" between Rhee and his political opposition, provided for the popular election of the president, the establishment of a bi-cameral legislature, the right of the Assembly to overthrow the cabinet, and the selection of the cabinet by the prime minister.

The necessary two-thirds majority of Assemblymen to effect these amendments was achieved by a police round-up of opposition members and by the government's release, to attend the National Assembly, of 10 legislators under arrest for "conspiracy." The "compromise" was passed by a vote of 163 to 0 with 3 abstentions.

According to press sources, the presidential election will be held 15 July.

(This latest move apparently represents a considerable shift in Rhee's position. Earlier in the week he presented the Assembly with a virtual ultimatum to agree to popular presidential election or face dissolution. American observers in Pusan had stated nearly two weeks ago that Rhee could have effected this "compromise" at any time of his choosing. The passing of the "compromise" amendments, may put an end to the political crisis in South Korea. The election of a president on 15 July, however, is a virtual guarantee that Rhee will continue as chief executive.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
6050, 7 July 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

On 5 July, Chinese forces probed UN positions in the west central Mabang area and in the east central Talchon area. No serious action developed. During 6 July, however, Chinese forces near Pannunjom, in the west, launched a series of probes against positions of the US 1st Marine Division. These probes, eventually repelled, were supported by over 5,000 rounds of mortar and artillery fire. In the west central Chorwon area, two companies of Chinese probed positions of the ROK 9th Division.

Navy

On 5 and 6 July, naval aircraft operated against targets in North Korea from UN carriers on the west coast. Aircraft from Task Force 77 on the east coast, after 256 sorties on 5 July, did not fly on 6 July, while the force engaged in re-supply. UN naval surface craft continued bombardment of enemy shore installations and maintained the blockade.

Air

On 6 July, UN land-based aircraft flew 619 sorties, of which 330 were combat. The previous day, 719 were flown with 421 combat sorties. UN medium bombers attacked enemy transportation targets in north central and north eastern Korea on 6 July. UN F-86's on patrol in the Yalu River area observed 4 MIG-15's on 5 July, but no encounter took place.

II. Military Intelligence

Army

The Far East Command reports that the Chinese Communist 42nd Army, recently relieved from combat in west central Korea by the 38th Army, has withdrawn from the vicinity of the front lines and now has a coastal security and line of communication mission in the area from Pyongyang to Sinanju.

FECOM reached this conclusion from the statements of recent prisoners taken from the 38th Army who reported this move. (The effect of this withdrawal is a slight lessening of enemy offensive capabilities in the west central sector.)

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III. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio reports that on 5 July 131 members of the National Assembly signed a petition asking for the retrial of So Min-ho, Assemblyman convicted of murdering a South Korean Army captain and sentenced to death in a trial that had been widely considered rigged. The petition was delivered to the American Consulate General in Pusan.

A French news agency announced on 6 July the creation of a South Korean Government air defense organization under the direction of Home Minister Yi Pom-sok. Several subsections have already been created in principal cities and provincial centers "in order to forewarn civilians of air attacks by Communist forces." (The need for such an organization has been apparent for some time. Yi, however, has displayed a predilection in the past for employing such para-military forces for his own political ends.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8006, 8 July 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

In western Korea, Chinese forces, defending from bunkers in the Punji area, withstood a company-size raiding party from the US 1st Marine Division for four hours. The US unit finally withdrew. In the east central sector near Kumsong, a reinforced company of Chinese troops, supported by fire from 14 tanks, nearly overran an outpost of the ROK 6th Division. Artillery and mortar fire was also used by the attacking enemy. In the Yulsa area to the east of Kumsong, a raiding party from the ROK Capital Division was engaged and forced to withdraw by a Chinese company, supported by mortar, artillery, and a flame-thrower.

Navy

UN carrier-based aircraft flew 250 sorties against enemy installations on the east and west coasts. UN naval surface craft bombarded enemy shore installations and maintained the blockade.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 720 sorties, of which 389 were combat. The principal medium bomber targets were railroad bridges and a marshalling yard in northwestern Korea. No enemy jets were observed airborne, but an undetermined number were observed on Tatungkuo airfield.

II. Military Intelligence

Army

ROK interrogators have learned from recent refugees from northeastern Korea that there has been considerable movement of North Korean Army units north toward Chongjin from the Wonsan-Hamhung area. (The reasons behind such a movement are difficult to explain. It is possible that better training areas exist in the northeast or that a concentration of troops is being effected in the Chongjin area for possible future action against UN-held Yangdo off the coast between Songjin and Chongjin.)

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III. General Situation

Political

The speaker of the ROK National Assembly, Sin Ik-hi, called on President Rhee on 5 July to congratulate him on his "victory" over the Assembly. Rhee, in a conciliatory mood, admitted that he had gone too far at times, but stated that "proper legal processes" would be observed from here on out.

Sin, a strong Democratic Nationalist Party man, told Rhee that the ROK was headed for a "totalitarian" state if only one party (Rhee's Liberals) were allowed to exist. Sin protested against the suppression of the DNP at the local level by Rhee's Liberals. Rhee answered him by saying that he agreed that the two-party system was necessary and that he would endeavor to provide freedom for the DNP to function without restraint.

Ambassador Muccio reports that the Communist conspiracy court martial trial was adjourned for ten days on 7 July at the request of the defense. Embassy officials have the impression that all parties are stalling and have noted an air of optimism on the part of the defendants. The Ambassador believes the government may be seeking a mechanism for dropping the case without loss of face.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8007, 9 July 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

The most significant action of the period occurred in the east central Yulsa sector where a Chinese platoon, supported by over 1,500 rounds of mortar and artillery fire, forced a withdrawal of an outpost position of the ROK Capital Division. A few miles to the west of this, UN artillery engaged enemy tanks moving along the road toward Kumsong. Brief patrol contacts marked action along the rest of the front.

Navy

Naval aircraft from UN carriers on the east coast flew 189 sorties against enemy installations, including strikes at transformer yards and hydroelectric installations in the Hochon river system. No naval air operations were conducted on the east coast. UN naval surface craft bombarded the enemy-held shores.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 1,003 sorties, of which 721 were combat. Medium bombers concentrated their effort on neutralizing an important railroad marshalling yard in northwestern Korea. Of the 360 fighter-bomber missions flown, 43 were against a power plant in the Changjin river system north of Hamhung. Returning pilots claimed more than 22 hits were scored on the target. Although only 1 MIG-15 and 2 unidentified aircraft were seen in the air during the period, 136 swept-wing fighters were sighted on Communist airfields in the Yalu river complex.

II. Military Intelligence

Enemy Rear Areas

Poor weather conditions from 26 June to 3 July so reduced enemy vehicle sightings that no accurate analysis was possible. Only 8,707 vehicles were observed. UN naval units reported 1,400 enemy vehicles moving on the east coast. The great majority of these were in the Wonsan area where extremely heavy truck traffic has been reported. Despite the lack of sightings, Far East Air Force believes that enemy transport activity during the period was above normal.

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Interrogation of a North Korean POW by a US naval unit revealed that the commander of the supply dumps in an area south of Wonsan has been ordered to send all ammunition to the frontlines by 10 July. (Analysis of recent vehicle sightings has revealed a continued high movement of supplies and ammunition toward the frontline.)

III. General Situation

Cease-fire

In a 7 July diatribe from Peiping, an unusually moderate note was introduced relative to the peace talks at Panmunjom. The Chinese claimed that "recently the Americans have begun to change their attitude . . . and have shown a desire to seek a solution to the POW question." (Previous concessions made by the enemy in the truce talks have invariably been preceded by a barrage of propaganda presenting the concession as a victory for the Communists.)

Nehru has advised American Ambassador Bowles that the Indian Government has heard nothing further from Indian Ambassador Panikkar in Peiping in regard to the cease-fire. An inquiry has been sent to Peiping asking for a progress report.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8008, 10 July 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

The most severe action of the period occurred on the east coast where a battalion-strength raiding party from the ROK 5th Division fought an inconclusive all-day battle with North Korean defenders of a strategic hill. The North Koreans used nearly 10,000 rounds of mortar and artillery fire in repulsing the raid. Further to the west, in the east central Yulsa sector, Chinese pressure was maintained on elements of the ROK Capital Division which were forced to withdraw from outpost positions.

Navy

Naval aircraft from carriers operating on the east and west coasts flew 277 sorties against enemy installations in North Korea. Northeast of Hungnam, naval surface vessels bombarded enemy supply lines and defense positions.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 611 effective sorties, of which 262 were combat. The principal medium bomber target, a railroad bypass in northwestern Korea, was attacked by nine B-29's. No enemy aircraft were sighted in the air, but UN F-86 pilots, on two occasions on the morning of 9 July, sighted 200 aircraft on the Yalu River airfields of Antung and Tatungkuo.

II. Military Intelligence

Army

The Far East Command reports that further interrogation of a recent North Korean prisoner taken near Kaesong reveals that he heard that two battalions of the 82nd Regiment departed Kaesong for the Wonsan area on 20 June. Between 5 and 7 July a new Chinese unit, about 3,000 strong, arrived in Kaesong. (The move of the North Korean 82nd Regiment from the Kaesong area leaves this important sector of the front without any North Korean troop representation.)

Air

In the afternoon of 9 July, UN aerial observers sighted three small un-

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identified aircraft on Pyongyang airfield.

Photo reconnaissance of this field on 7 July revealed that repair activity was in progress. At that time about 3,000 feet of sod runway were operable.

III. General Situation

Political

A Nationalist Chinese news agency reports from Pusan that So Min-ho, National Assemblyman who was tried for murder and sentenced to death, has won a rehearing. President Rhee granted the retrial after receiving petitions from 130 members of the Assembly. (The trial and conviction of So, one of the outspoken opposition leaders, was described as rigged by foreign observers and was one of Rhee's methods for applying pressure on the opposition. If the prosecution's recent change of tactics in the Communist conspiracy trial is a yardstick, the granting of a retrial suggests that So will be given a lighter, possibly even a suspended, sentence. This might serve to remove some of the criticism of Rhee's recent tactics.)

According to the US Embassy in Pusan, election of the Assembly speaker and vice-speakers is scheduled for 10 July. Former speaker Sin Ik-hi is believed to have the best chance for the speakership while the election of two opposition men as vice-speakers is possible. The Embassy comments, however, that it is possible that one of the vice-speaker candidates will have to make way for a pro-Rhee man. (Yun Chi-yun, a member of the militant Rhee clique, has been mentioned as a possible vice-speaker candidate.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8009, 11 July 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Strong enemy defensive tactics characterized action along the front. In the west central Mabang area, a US 45th Division battalion raiding party, supported by armor, was forced to withdraw by a vigorously defending Chinese force of undetermined size. Similarly in the east central Yulsa area, patrols from the ROK Capital Division met with strong resistance from well-emplaced Chinese defenders.

Navy

Aircraft from UN naval carriers on the east coast did not operate as Task Force 77 engaged in resupply. On the west coast, aircraft from the British carrier Ocean attacked enemy installations southwest of Pyongyang. UN naval surface craft bombarded enemy installations in the Tanchon and Wonsan area.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 549 effective sorties, of which 302 were combat. Medium bombers attacked a vital rail target in central Korea. No enemy jets were observed flying during the period, but UN aerial observers sighted 150 MIG-15's and 200 MIG-15's on Antung and Takushan airfields.

A maximum effort attack by 5th Air Force and Naval air units was made against enemy installations in the Pyongyang area in the late morning of 11 July. The raiding force consisted of 259 fighter-bombers. No damage reports have been received.

II. Military Intelligence

UN rear areas

Another anti-guerrilla campaign is being organized in South Korea. "Task Force Mongocse," the special force being organized for the campaign, will include the crack ROK 1st Division and police units and will be commanded by ROK General Song Yu-chan. The operation, to begin in the near future, will take place in three phases and will be concentrated against guerrilla remnants in southwestern Korea.

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III. General Situation

Political

The ROK National Assembly, on 10 July, with 167 members present, elected Sin Ik-hi as Speaker and Cho Pong-am and Yun Chi-yong as vice-speakers. Sin and Cho are members of the opposition political party, while Yun is one of Rhee's strongest supporters.

President Rhee's Liberal Party will hold its convention on 19 July at Taejon according to an 11 July Pusan broadcast. Approximately 2,500 local delegates of the party will attend the convention to nominate presidential and vice-presidential candidates. (Since the next president and vice-president must assume office by 15 August, their early election by popular vote is now a pressing problem.)

The American Embassy in Pusan comments that the atmosphere of fear among both the Assembly and the non-Assembly opposition is by no means dissipated. The key to the future of constitutional government in South Korea depends to a great extent on the fate of Rhee's inner circle who have been riding high.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8010, 12 July 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

On the east coast the enemy resumed operations for high ground in the Oemyon area and captured one hill from elements of the 5th ROK division. Two counterattacks by ROK forces forced the enemy to withdraw from most of the contested area. Elsewhere across the front, action was light, with only minor probes and patrol clashes reported.

Navy

Surface vessels maintained the blockade of both North Korean coasts, while UN naval aircraft flew a total of 189 missions.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 1,532 effective sorties, including 1,189 combat missions. The 727 fighter bombers employed in a concentrated attack on selected targets in the Pyongyang area expended 405 tons of bombs, 23,000 gallons of napalm, and 100,000 rounds of 50 calibre ammunition. Fifty MIG's were observed during the afternoon; of the 30 encountered, two were probably destroyed and two damaged.

II. Military Intelligence

Army

A prisoner recently captured and interrogated by the ROK Navy states that a North Korean front-line corps is to be relieved and that the North Korean Army is to "open a new progressive change in the front." (The relieving force referred to by the prisoner is presumably the VII Corps, which has had a coastal security and training mission in the Wonson area. Which of the three front-line corps will be relieved is not clear; all have been in combat for an extended period.)

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Navy

A recently captured North Korean prisoner stated on 8 July that he had learned from some North Korean naval officers that a patrol-torpedo boat battalion was located in the Wonsan area without any craft, and that there was a PT boat school at Unggi near the Soviet border. (The small prewar North Korean Navy was virtually wiped out in the early days of the war. Remaining war vessels, if there are any, are probably located in Korean ports near Simudju and near the Soviet border.)

III. General Situation

Economic

Photo interpretation indicated on 8 July that a new hydroelectric plant is being built in the Kanggye area of North Korea near the Manchurian border. The photographs showed surge tanks, penstocks, a powerhouse, and transformer switchyards in the early stages of construction. (The Kokai hydroelectric system in the Kanggye area has been reported as the most nearly complete of the considerable number of installations originally planned by the Japanese. Frequent reports have been received indicating that the North Koreans continued work on this installation.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8011, 14 July 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Fierce fighting between the ROK 5th Division and the North Korean 9th Division for a strategic hill north of Oemyon on the Korean east coast marked the week end's ground activity. Since enemy capture of the hill on 10 July, it has changed hands three times. Currently ROK forces hold the heights.

During the night of 12 July, a raiding party from the 1st Commonwealth Division, on the western front near Kigong, were engaged by determined Chinese defenders. After a 50 minute engagement, during which time the enemy used 1,200 rounds of mortar and artillery, the Commonwealth unit withdrew.

Navy

Naval aircraft from UN carriers on the east and west coast flew 230 sorties against enemy installations in North Korea. Naval surface craft bombarded the enemy's shoreline and maintained the blockade.

Air

UN land-based aircraft, under Far East Air Force control, flew 1,021 effective sorties, of which 684 were combat. Nine medium bombers attacked an important transportation point near Hamhung on the east coast. Thirty Communist MIG-15's were sighted flying during the period. Of the 12 encountered, one was damaged. Near 1100 hours on 13 July, UN aerial observers saw 200 aircraft on Antung airfield.

II. Military Intelligence

Army

On 11 July, two tanks or self-propelled guns were sighted in the rear of positions of the North Korean 27th Division in eastern Korea. These armored vehicles were destroyed by US 25th Division artillery.

During the same period, UN aerial observers in eastern Korea sighted two other reveted tanks near the front lines of the North Korean 27th Division. Further to the east, five tanks were sighted moving southward down a main road into the sector of the North Korean 47th Division. (These sightings are un-

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usual in that armor has been rarely encountered in the mountainous, rugged eastern sector. There have been some fragmentary indications recently that greater emphasis is being placed on tank-infantry tactics in the North Korean Army.)

The Far East Command reports that the North Korean 23rd Brigade is now deployed on the Ongjin peninsula in westernmost North Korea. The North Korean 21st Brigade, IV Corps, is accepted as deployed to the rear of the 23rd from Haeju to Changsan-got. (The 21st Brigade is a new unit in the North Korean Army.)

III. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio in Pusan reports that the initial reaction in South Korea to the passage of the constitutional amendment "was one of relief on all sides." After a month and one half's "intolerable tension," even the hard core of Rhee's opposition has welcomed the relaxation. Muccio comments, however, that the President seems to be making no new moves indicating that he is prepared to let by-gones be by-gones. Martial law is still in effect and the conspiracy trial still continues.

The Ambassador also speculates that Yi Pom-sok, "the principal villain of peace," is considered Rhee's logical choice as Vice-President.

Propaganda

Radio Peiping over the week end gave heavy attention to Korea. In addition to the Chinese protests over the alleged bombing of the city of Antung, Manchuria, one commentator noted UN press source statements cautioning against optimism over the truce. Kojé island brutalities and the bombing of UN POW camps during the Pyongyang raids were stressed.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8012, 15 July 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Ground

For the fifth successive day, the struggle for high ground near Oemyon on the east coast continued. During the period, the North Koreans launched four company-sized attacks, all of which were repulsed by ROK 5th Division elements who continue to occupy the contested ground. Elements of the ROK 9th Division on the central front attempted to drive out well-emplaced enemy units near Sagimak. After an eight-hour engagement, the enemy had not yielded. Elsewhere, brief patrol clashes occurred.

Navy

UN surface units continued to blockade both North Korean coasts. Only 39 naval sorties were flown, all from light carriers. Task Force 77 on the east coast was engaged in replenishing operations.

Air

UN aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 805 effective sorties, including 496 combat. Medium bomber sorties, totalling fourteen, bombed targets in the Hamhung area on the east coast and flew close support missions. Twenty-five Communist MIG-15's were observed flying. Of the seven enemy jets encountered, one was probably destroyed and one damaged.

II. Military Intelligence

Ground

Far East Air Force reconnaissance flights over Korea during the week ending 10 July indicate that there is no let-up in the enemy's supply effort. Transport activity rose in the east central area with supply complexes in the Pyonggang-Ichon area receiving this increased flow. As in previous weeks, the enemy rail traffic appeared to be concentrated on the west and north central main supply routes and on the trans-peninsular rail route.

III. General Situation

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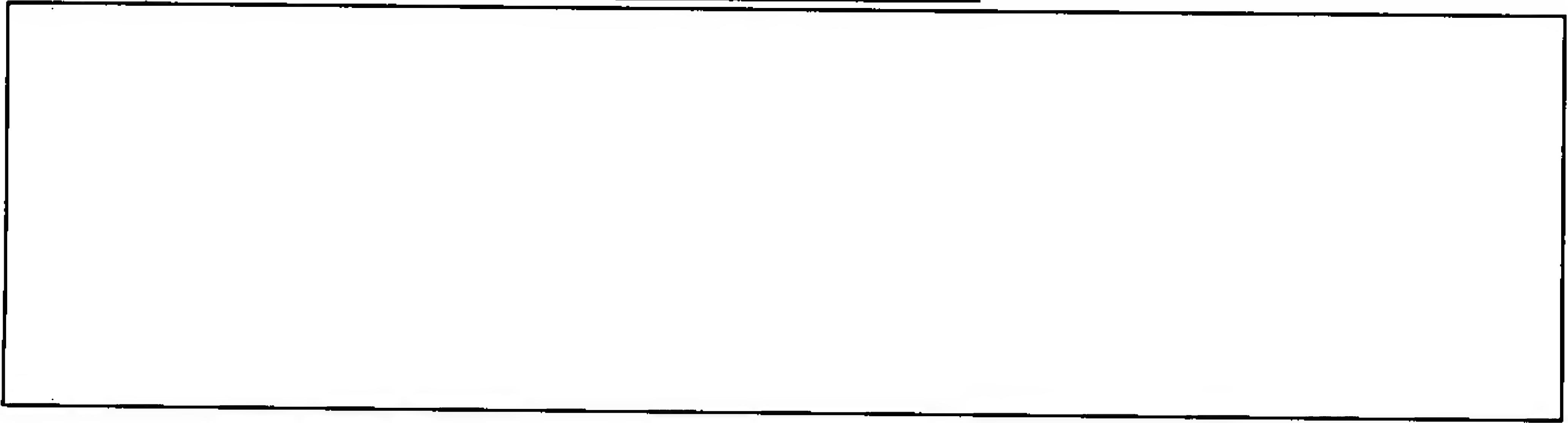
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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8013, 16 July 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Employing five tanks in the role of artillery, delivering 25-minute preparatory fire, two small Chinese Communist groups attacked elements of the ROK 6th Division two miles southeast of Kumsong on the east central front. The enemy withdrew following the three-hour engagement. After this engagement four more Chinese groups attacked another ROK outpost with the support of 1,224 rounds of mortar and artillery. The enemy was again repulsed. Elsewhere along the front, small probes and patrol clashes characterized the action. Across the entire front, the enemy employed 4,027 rounds of artillery and mortar.

Navy

UN carrier-based aircraft flew 213 sorties against enemy troop and supply installations in the northeastern Tanchon area and in western Hwanghae province. Naval surface vessels maintained the blockade and bombarded enemy shorelines on the east and west coast.

Air

UN aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 562 combat sorties in a total of 880 effective sorties flown. Of the 14 medium bomber missions flown during the period, 12 were against a railroad marshalling yard near the Chinese border in northwestern Korea. Yesterday 175 UN fighter-bombers attacked an area east of Pyongyang containing a cement factory, a locomotive repair shop, a transformer yard, and various barracks and buildings. Considerable damage to these installations was reported.

II. Military Intelligence

Air

Far East Air Force reports that in enemy MIG encounters during the week ending 13 July, the pattern of aggressiveness remained substantially unchanged: MIG pilots appeared willing to initiate attacks only when the prospects of escaping damage were heavily in their favor. Although MIG's were airborne on 11 July during the UN raid on Pyongyang, they did not attempt to interfere. Enemy night interception effort remained ineffective, as no damage resulted to friendly aircraft.

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UN aerial observers reported on 15 July that bomb craters on the light-plane air strip near Hoeyang behind the central battle front have been filled in. (The Communists have shown considerable facility in constructing and maintaining small air strips, suitable for light planes, throughout Korea. It is probable that these strips, when used, are for liaison craft and/or reconnaissance flights.)

III. General Situation

Political

The executive committee of the Liberal Party has announced that Syngman Rhee and Yi Pom-sok will be nominated for president and vice president respectively at the party's convention scheduled to open 19 July. The US Embassy comments that if Rhee endorses Yi as a running mate, the latter's election would be a "shoo in." (Rhee continues to maintain that he is "not disposed" to run. Several sources have indicated that the president is reluctant to accept Yi as vice president, preferring instead Ham Tae-yong, the elderly nondescript chairman of the ROK Board of Audits.)

The ROK National Assembly on 15 July completed voting on the government-proposed bill for election of a president and a vice president. Some of the amendments put forward by the opposition were voted down, but the provision that "all officials who announce their candidacy" for office would resign their government jobs was upheld. Candidates for president, vice president and assemblymen were specifically exempted. The law is expected to be promulgated on 17 July with elections scheduled for early August. (The provision requiring resignation of officials prior to running for office was ineffectually aimed at the current Home Minister Yi Pom-sok, who will probably run for vice president.)

Propaganda

Peiping and Pyongyang radios were stressing on 15 July all the customary allegations on American atrocities to prove that the "adventurist policy" of employing "so-called military pressure" can never attain the UN's objectives. A new Communist line with suggested propaganda overtones is the report in the American press that Communist China is conditionally accepting the Geneva Conventions banning germ warfare.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8014, 17 July 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

North Korean 9th Division elements cautiously probed ROK 5th Division positions on Hill 351 near Omyon on the east coast. The enemy withdrew in every instance after a brief fire fight. In the east central sector ROK 6th Division positions were shelled by fire from six enemy tanks southeast of Kumsong. Two other tanks were sighted in the immediate area. Brief probes and minor patrol clashes occurred along the rest of the front.

Navy

Preliminary naval air sorties reported totalled 26, all on the east coast. Targets in the Hungnam area were attacked. Surface units on the west coast bombarded islands off western Hwanghae Province. Songjin and Chongjin were the principal targets of naval fire on the east coast.

Air

Air activity during the period was light as UN aircraft flew 469 effective sorties of which 245 were combat. 52 MIG's were observed and 25 encountered. One MIG and one F-86 were reported destroyed. Only 12 bomber sorties were flown.

II. Military Intelligence

Joint Operations

UN naval forces operating off western Korea report that 300 North Korean Army troops invaded Changni island five miles off Ongjin peninsula during the early morning of 15 July. (A considerable build-up in enemy small boats in this area during the past week had pointed to another enemy amphibious attempt.)

Air

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[redacted] a special repair unit of regiment strength is now stationed at Antung airfield. The majority of these men, who graduated from a six-month course at the Mukden ordnance school, take care of airfield facilities and minor aircraft damage. A special squad of some 20 men are engaged exclusively in the repair of aircraft with major damage. Heretofore, any damaged aircraft were sent to Mukden

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for repair. The Directorate of Intelligence, FEAF, comments that this report is the first "logical and acceptable idea" that maintenance facilities, similar to those of the US Air Force, now exist at the border airfields.

III. General Situation

Political

The Communist conspiracy court-martial trial involving seven National Assemblymen has continued daily since 9 July, adjourning during the hours the legislature is in session in order to permit the defendants to attend Assembly meetings. The major evidence introduced by the prosecution is the confessions of the first three defendants although they have disavowed all testimony charging torture, intimidation and bribery. The unanimous opinion of foreign observers, according to the US Embassy, is that the trial is a "farce" and a "travesty of justice." Adherence to western rules of court procedure would have resulted in the case being thrown out of court and the removal of at least the president of the court for incompetence.

Home Minister Yi Pom-sok reportedly was given a severe tongue-lashing by President Rhee at the State Council Meeting on 16 July. According to Ambassador Muccio, the President made it plain that he alone is running South Korea. Muccio also reports that, at the same meeting, Rhee made the extraordinary statement that he is no longer leader of the Liberal Party and has no connection with it.

The Ambassador comments that Rhee may be encouraged by his recent victory in the political turmoil and feel safe enough to make himself independent of the party which he originally organized only with reluctance. Having done so it would be easier to disavow and remove Yi from power.

(Recent reports from Pusan, perhaps inspired by Yi, have indicated that he might be Rhee's running mate in the coming presidential and vice presidential elections. Yi's control of the police, his power in the Liberal Party, and his supporters in the Youth Corps make him the second most powerful South Korean politico.)

Propaganda

On the evening of 16 July Radio Pyongyang gave its program preview for the first time since 24 June, thereby indicating that the station will resume its normal program schedules immediately. Normal schedules have been suspended since 25 June without explanation by the station. (The suspension of programs coincided with the extensive bombing of the North Korean hydroelectric system.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8015, 18 July 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

The active west central front was the scene of the period's heaviest fighting. Left flank positions east of Sangnyong of the US 2nd Division, in process of relieving the 45th Division, were attacked by a battalion of Chinese troops supported by heavy artillery, mortar, and automatic weapons. Fire from an undetermined number of tanks was also received. The attack continued through midnight of 17 July and subsided early in the morning of 18 July. Other strong probes, supported by heavy weapons, were absorbed by other 2nd Division elements, a few miles to the east. In the central sector, patrols from the Ethiopian battalion and from the 31st Regiment of the US 7th Division met heavy resistance from Chinese defenders south of Pyongyang.

Navy

No naval air sorties were flown from carriers operating off the east coast due to resupply operations. In the west, 22 sorties were flown from the US light carrier Bataan against enemy targets in Hwanghae province. UN naval surface vessels, including the US battleship Iowa, bombarded the enemy shore line and maintained the blockade.

Air

Bad weather prevented UN land-based aircraft from staging more than 238 sorties, of which 65 were combat. The one medium bomber sortie flown was in close support of UN ground elements.

II. Military Intelligence

Enemy Materiel

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[redacted] identified a Chinese 3.5 inch rocket with fin stabilizers in use by the enemy in Korea. (The 3.5 inch rockets introduced by UN forces early in the Korean war were instrumental in combatting the enemy's initial superiority in armor.)

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III. General Situation

Political

In a conversation with ranking UNCURK member Flimsoll, President Rhee stated that he wanted to have several more constitutional amendments passed before his term of office expired. In addition, Rhee complained of being in poor health, and made the observation that he did not expect to be around much longer. The US Embassy comments that the inference from Rhee's remarks would seem to be that the President does not expect to be in office after the forthcoming elections. (There have been no firm indications to date that Rhee would not be available for a draft.)

Economic

A Pyongyang broadcast on 15 July stated that a great many people in that city are forced to sleep outdoors "since their homes have been destroyed." Some citizens possess tiny huts and wooden shacks it is claimed, but the majority utilize as living quarters woven mats, pine-needle spreads and straw-filled sacks. Pyongyang, "like many another city," is said to be without light and effective air raid sirens. (While the above statements are intended to point up the UN's alleged bombing of "peaceful North Korean civilians," it is an unusually bleak and candid portrayal of the living standard of the North Korean urban dweller.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8016, 19 July 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

A series of indecisive engagements were fought on 18 and 19 July between US 2nd Division elements and Chinese 39th Army elements in the west central Mabang area. The Chinese attempted during the early hours of 18 July to dislodge the US forces from an important hill. Over 2,400 rounds of artillery and mortar were fired by the enemy in this engagement. A few miles to the east, other US 2nd Division elements are attempting against heavy resistance to capture another strategic hill from the Chinese, who used over 10,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire in this sector alone during the period.

Navy

Weather prevented air operations from UN carriers on the west coast, and no report was received of operations in the east. Surface vessels of the UN fleet continued to bombard enemy-held shore lines on both coasts.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 402 effective sorties, including 154 combat missions. One medium bomber sortie was flown in close support of ground troops.

II. Military Intelligence

Army

The Far East Command reports that the 116th Division of the 39th CCF Army has relieved the 118th Division of the 40th Army. The 118th Division has moved southwest and relieved the 187th Division of the 63rd Army, which has moved out of the line. (These moves may indicate further relief in the 19th Chinese Army Group, which now has its entire 64th Army in reserve.)

III. General Situation

Political

President Rhee may publicly support Yi Yun-yong, a major figure in the

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[REDACTED]
Choson Democratic Party, for Vice-President, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Rhee, however, will actually support Yi Pom-sok, who will be the Liberal Party's choice for Vice-President.

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(The Choson Democratic Party was one of the strongest political groupings in Korea immediately following the war. Its primary strength today is believed to be underground in North Korea, but a small vocal party, headed by Yi Yun-yong, still is active in South Korea.)

The US Embassy in Pusan states that Rhee can "unquestionably" be returned to office and therefore he will not need to use police and youth groups as far as the Presidential election is concerned. It is, however, too early to know whether Rhee's political police apparatus will go into high gear to assure the election of a favored vice-presidential candidate. (The United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) will probably be officially invited to observe the elections which will be held on 5 August. The limited number of Commission members plus the disinclination of malcontent Koreans to voice their grievances will proscribe UNCURK's observations.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8017, 21 July 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Heavy action continued over the weekend in the west central Mabang area. In the afternoon of 19 July, US 2nd Division elements were driven back from their attack on strongly held Hill 266. In the early hours of 21 July, however, they overcame Chinese resistance and captured the crest of the hill. Minor probes by both Chinese and North Korean elements were reported on 19 and 20 July in the western sector and in the mountainous eastern sector. UN raiding parties encountered strong resistance all along the line during the period.

Navy

UN carrier-based aircraft flew 94 sorties on 19 July and 120 on 20 July against enemy positions and transportation targets. Electric power targets in the Changjin system north of Hamhung were attacked. UN naval surface craft bombarded the enemy-held coastline and maintained the blockade.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 442 sorties, including 205 combat, on 19 July, and 756 sorties, including 450 combat, on 20 July. During the night of 19 July, 23 medium bombers attacked electric installations in the Changjin system, and on 20 July, seven medium bombers attacked transportation targets in western Korea. UN F-86's patrolling in the Yalu River area on 20 July observed 68 MIG-15's airborne. Of those sighted, 14 were encountered and two damaged. One F-86 was lost.

II. Military Intelligence

Joint Operations

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[redacted] the enemy has concentrated troops on the southernmost tip of the Ongjin peninsula preparatory to amphibious operations against UN-held islands in the area. Troops reportedly involved are 3,000 Chinese and 600 North Koreans. Both Kirin island, small and close to shore, and Paengyong island, a major UN guerrilla, espionage, and pilot recovery base, are slated for attack. (While no Chinese forces are currently known to be in the Ongjin peninsula area, it is quite certain that the enemy will attempt, in the coming

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weeks, to neutralize certain UN-held off-shore islands. An attack against Paengyong island, however, would probably fail due to UN command of the sea.)

III. General Situation

Political

A Nationalist Chinese news service reports from Korea on 19 July that the ROK Liberal Party "unanimously nominated" Syngman Rhee as their presidential candidate and Yi Pom-sok as vice presidential candidate. (These nominations were a foregone conclusion. It remains to be seen whether Rhee will actively support Yi as a vice presidential candidate.)

Propaganda

Allan Winnington, Communist correspondent for the London Daily Worker at Panmunjom, on 18 July blasted US actions in Korea, specifically the increased American air effort, which he said was designed to "force" a concession on the POW issue from the Communists. He stated that "every fresh adventure of the Americans endangers peace, and if carried too far . . . can wreck the truce talks and endanger the whole world."

Similarly, a 19 July Peiping broadcast stated that alleged US assertions that the increased air activity will "speed up the negotiations" was only a propaganda smoke screen for the peace wreckers to destroy the hopes of an armistice in Korea, extend the war, and endanger peace." (In the past, Winnington's articles have foreshadowed shifts in the Communist negotiating position at the talks; there is no indication, however, that his implied threat is anything more than propaganda.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8018, 22 July 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

In the west central Mabang area, elements of the US 2nd Division again occupied Hill 266 without enemy opposition during the early morning hours of 22 July. Later in the morning, however, an attack by a Chinese company forced the US unit from the heavily disputed hill. Just to the west, in the Sangnyong area, Chinese platoon-size raiding parties were forced to withdraw by US 3rd Division elements. Although the enemy fired only 4,133 rounds of mortar and artillery during the period, 313 rounds were counter-battery fire against UN artillery positions.

Navy

UN carrier based aircraft flew only 43 sorties on the east coast as Task Force 77 was engaged in refueling operations. Surface units bombarded targets in the Hungnam and Wonsan areas. No report was received concerning surface action on the west coast.

Air

UN aircraft flew 704 effective sorties during the period of which 378 were combat. Far East Bomber Command flew 26 sorties. Twenty-one bombers attacked Chosin hydroelectric plant number two and four aircraft bombed the Hungnam chemical plant. Eleven MIG-15's were observed by UN aircraft but none was encountered.

II. Military Intelligence

Army

Far East Command reports the relief of the 27th Division of the North Korean II Corps by the 15th Division of the North Korean I Corps. The 27th Division, previously on the line, is now carried unlocated in the II Corps reserve area, pending information as to its ultimate destination. (It is rather unusual for a division of one corps to relieve elements of an entirely different corps. This move, however, may presage the relief of certain North Korean units that have long been committed to front line action.)

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III. General Situation

Economic

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[redacted] North Korean industry has been "very seriously hurt" by the loss of electric facilities as a result of the UN bombing of the hydroelectric complexes. (The small number of industries in North Korea, plus the fact that many North Korean cities have small, independent thermal power stations that are adequate to supply the already greatly reduced need for power, limits the effect of the UN bombing there. The effect on Manchurian industry is much more serious, however, since the raids intensified an existing power shortage there.)

Political

The Liberal Party convention held in Taejon on July 19th endorsed Rhee for President and Yi Pom-sok for Vice President. Before adopting their motion unanimously, the delegates were reportedly "amazed and embarrassed" by a coy message from Rhee requesting them not to nominate him. The President admitted, however, that he could not prevent people from expressing their preference for him "voluntarily."

One faction of the Liberal Party within the National Assembly nominated Assemblyman Yi Kap-song, a venerable patriot, for the vice presidency; and the Chosun Democratic Party selected Minister-without-Portfolio Yi Yun-yong as running mate for Rhee.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8019, 23 July 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

The fight for Hill 266 southwest of Mabang in west central Korea continued during the period. US 2nd Division elements made another attempt to recapture the contested objective around noon of 22 July, only to be repulsed. Chinese troops now occupy the entire crest of the hill, although one US company is dug in on the southeast slope. In the same sector, to the east of Mabang, a Chinese company unsuccessfully probed outpost positions of a US regiment. In the western sector, near Panmunjom, a US 1st Marine Division outpost was subjected to three platoon-strength probes during the early morning hours of 22 July.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 294 during the period. On the east coast, carrier-based aircraft attacked targets in the Songjin-Chongjin area, while on the west coast, the area from Chinnampo to Haeju was attacked. Meanwhile, surface units continued the blockade of both Korean coasts.

Air

UN aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 875 effective sorties including 528 combat. Forty-three MIG-15's were observed, of which two were encountered. There was no damage to enemy or UN aircraft. FEAF Bomber Command flew 12 effective sorties, with Sinchang in north central Korea as the main target.

II. Military Intelligence

Army

The presence in Korea of the "9th Chinese Communist-North Korean Branch Unit" was accepted on 20 July by Far East Command. This organization is subordinate to the Chinese Communist 81st Unit, located in Tientsin, north China. The 81st, originally formed with Chinese and Koreans who were born in northeast China, is composed of 12 branch units, the 9th being the only one committed to Korea. Four of the regiments of the 9th Branch Unit are Chinese troops while the remaining two regiments are North Koreans. This "mixed" or "allied" branch unit is charged primarily with security duties in Hwanghae Province. However, this unit, some 9,000 strong, also dispatches agents into

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South Korea and engages in attacks on UN-held islands off the southern coast of Hwanghae Province.

III. General Situation

Political

Reuters announces that President Syngman Rhee appointed Deputy Chief of Staff Lt. General Paik Sun-yop as Chief of Staff on 23 July. General Paik is regarded as Korea's best general officer and has commanded both the ROK I and II Corps. (General Paik's professional and personal qualities are highly regarded by American personnel in Korea.)

Yi Yun-yong, Minister-without-Portfolio, who was nominated for the vice-presidency by the Chosun Democratic Party, resigned his candidacy on 21 July, according to Radio Pusan. No specific reason for the resignation was offered. (This move leaves Home Minister Yi Pom-sok with only one relatively ineffective opponent for the vice-presidency.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8020, 24 July 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

Elements of the Chinese 12th Army attacked a regimental outpost of the ROK Capital Division one and a half miles southeast of Yulsa in the east central sector. After a firefight of almost three hours the enemy withdrew. In the eastern sector elements of the ROK 7th Division engaged in sporadic fighting with elements of the Chinese 68th Army. Elsewhere, activity was limited to patrol clashes and probes.

Navy

UN carrier-based aircraft flew 287 sorties against enemy installations on both the east and west coast. Aircraft from Task Force 77 in the east continued destruction of power facilities. Surface vessels bombarded enemy installations in the Wonsan area and near the front lines.

Air

Aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 1,054 sorties, of which 674 were combat. The principal medium bomber target was the rail marshalling yard at Yangdok, a major enemy supply area, against which 13 sorties were flown. Only two MIG-15's were sighted during the period. Both were engaged and one was damaged.

II. Military Intelligence

Army

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the "507th and 508th Brigades have moved north towards Chongjin." (These are probably code numbers for the 25th Brigade and an unidentified brigade subordinate to the North Korean V Corps in the Hamhung area. Recent observations have indicated the movement of a considerable number of troops northwards from the Hamhung area towards Chongjin. It is possible that this redeployment is occasioned by fear of another UN amphibious operation.)

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III. General Situation

Political

The Mayor of Seoul, Kim Tai-sun, was appointed Minister of the Interior on 24 July, according to Reuters news agency. Kim replaces Yi Pom-sok who resigned on Wednesday to run for the vice presidency in the elections next month. (Mayor of Seoul for the past year, Kim has had experience in the police and in the Home Ministry.)

Reuters also reports that South Korean labor leader Chon Chin-han announced on July 24th that he would run for the vice presidency. Chon was at one time in the Liberal Party, now headed by Yi Pom-sok, but is now a member of an independent group in the Assembly. He is regarded as opposed to Rhee.

Economic

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Aerial photos taken on 14 July by UN aircraft indicate that the Supung power plant is probably capable of producing a limited amount of power.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8021, 25 July 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

Only light action occurred during the period. Chinese platoon-strength probes were directed against ROK marines in the US 1st Marine Division sector near Panmunjom and in the west central sector against a US 3rd Division outpost. In the vicinity of bitterly-contested Hill 266 a patrol from the US 2nd Division fought a 45-minute engagement with Chinese defenders.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 289 combat sorties from carriers operating off the east and west coasts. Principal targets were enemy supply and troop installations. UN naval surface vessels bombarded enemy transportation targets in northeastern Korea from Songjin to Tanchon.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 692 combat missions in a total of 1,054 effective sorties flown during the period. Twelve medium bombers attacked a rail marshalling yard in Hamhung on the east coast. No MIG-15's were observed during the period.

II. Military Intelligence

Army

Far East Command reports that the Chinese Communist 60th Army, formerly carried in contact on the central front, is now believed to be in reserve about 15 miles northwest of Kumsong. (The 60th Army moved from a western reserve position into the line almost two months ago. At the time it was speculated that the 60th would relieve the long-committed 12th Army. For a period elements of both armies were in combat in the sensitive Kumsong area.)

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III. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio reports his assumption that Rhee's motive in appointing Kim Tae-son to the Home Ministry was to head off former Home Minister Yi Pom-sok's bid for the vice-presidency and to undermine his influence generally. Kim has maintained contacts and influence in the police, is loyal to Rhee and is far from the fascistic persuasion of Yi Pom-sok and Youth Corps leader Ahn Ho-sang. Despite his limitations, Kim appears to be the person most capable of mobilizing the police in a hurry to prevent Liberal Party-Youth Corps pressure on the voters from electing Yi to the vice-presidency. Muccio comments that it is still not absolutely clear that Rhee is willing to make an all-out effort to stop Yi; additionally, Kim has only 20 days before the elections to counteract Yi's well-entrenched influence.

Cho Pong-am, a vice-speaker of the ROK National Assembly, will run for the presidency in the forthcoming 5 August elections, according to Radio Pusan. (Cho, a converted Communist and long-time ROK politician, is the leader of a small independent bargaining group in the Assembly. He is generally considered anti-Rhee.)

Kim Chong-won ("Tiger" Kim), who was recently granted amnesty from a three-year prison term by President Rhee, has been tendered an appointment as colonel in the ROK Army reserve and appointed chief of police in South Cholla Province. (Kim's appointment to be director of the South Cholla police places an avid Rhee henchman in one of the provinces where the President's opposition is strongest. Kim was imprisoned because of involvement in a nation-wide scandal in early 1951.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
 Office of Current Intelligence
 8022, 26 July 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

In the west, action was heavy because probing attacks up to battalion-strength were launched by Chinese forces. The Mabang area in the west central sector was the scene of the largest attack; here a Chinese battalion supported by 3,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire was finally forced to withdraw by US 2nd Division elements after a three and a half hour fight. Both the US 1st Marine Division near Panmunjom and the US 3rd Division near Sangnyong in the west received determined probes from Chinese elements. UN patrols in the west were heavily engaged by the defending enemy; some engagements lasting two hours. In the US IX and ROK II Corps sectors on the central and east central fronts, enemy vehicle sightings from ground observation posts provided the most unusual feature of the period.

Navy

The British carrier Ocean, off western Korea, launched its aircraft in 79 sorties against enemy installations south of Chinnampo. No sorties were flown from Task Force 77 off the eastern shore as that force was engaged in resupply. Un naval surface vessels bombarded the enemy coastline in the vicinity of Tanchon, Hungnam and Wonsan.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 436 sorties, of which 215 were combat. Of 16 medium bomber sorties flown, 13 had the rail marshalling yard at Kowon on the east coast as a target. During this raid, a B-29 was attacked by three unidentified enemy aircraft. One enemy aircraft was probably destroyed; the B-29, however, received no hits.

II. Military Intelligence

Joint Operations

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a North Korean Army brigade moved from Hungnam to Chongjin preparatory to an

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attack on UN-held Yang Island. (It is probable that elements of the North Korean V Corps in the Kowon-Hamhung area have moved farther to the northeast. It is not clear, however, whether these moves may be attributed to the enemy's fear of an amphibious operation or whether they themselves intend to neutralize Yang Island off Songjin.)

III. General Situation

Political

In the pre-election registration of presidential and vice presidential candidates, a three-man delegation, composed of Liberal Party officers close to Yi Pom-sok, simultaneously filed for Syngman Rhee as President and Yi Pom-sok as Vice President. The US Embassy comments that although this joint filing apparently belies the assumption that Rhee is attempting to undercut Yi in the Vice Presidential campaign, the circumstances of the registration may be a face-saving device to avoid the appearance of hostility between the two men. It could also be a slick maneuver pulled by Yi without Rhee's awareness of the implications.

Economic

The over-all retail commodities index in South Korea rose nine percent between 13 June and 13 July, while the retail price of rice climbed 16.1 percent during the period. US officials state that the inflation spiral has not slowed down, possibly due to the unsettled political conditions prevailing during the last month.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8023, 28 July 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

UN raiding parties and patrols met strong enemy resistance along the entire front on 26 July. Ground operations on 27 July were hampered by heavy rains. Patrol activity constituted the heaviest action of the period.

Navy

UN naval aircraft from Task Force 77 flew 74 sorties on 26 July against hydroelectric installations in the Puryong system, northeast of Hamhung. On 27 July, other electric installations were attacked, along with transportation targets, by 210 sorties from Task Force 77. British carrier-based aircraft flew 69 sorties against enemy troop and supply installations in the Chinnampo area. UN naval surface craft on both coasts bombarded enemy positions and maintained the blockade.

Air

Non-operational weather accounted for the low number of Far East Air Force sorties: 246 on 26 July and 227 on 27 July. Among the 96 combat sorties flown on 26 July, only three medium bomber sorties were dispatched. Again the following day, only three medium bomber sorties were flown out of 56 combat sorties. No MIG-15's were encountered during the period.

II. Military Intelligence

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Army

regiment formed from cadres of the now-disbanded 105th Tank Division. He further revealed that there were two other armored regiments in western Korea and one in eastern Korea. These units reportedly are in the cadre stage and will begin a training cycle about 1 August with new replacements.

The Far East Command, relying on this preliminary interrogation and upon other intelligence reports recently received, accepts the deactivation of the

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North Korean 105th Armored Division and the activation of a number of independent armored regiments subordinate to a "Mechanized Branch Headquarters."

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[redacted] elements of the Chinese 193rd Division, 65th Army, in the sector held by the 189th Division, 63rd Army. [redacted] this may presage a further relief of 63rd Army elements similar to that which occurred when 40th Army elements displaced the 187th Division, 63rd Army further to the north. (One army of the Chinese 19th Army Group -- the 64th -- was relieved from combat over a month ago. It is now becoming apparent that a squeezing-out process may result in the eventual relief of the 63rd Army. This will leave only the 65th Army of this army group in combat in the Panmunjom area.)

III. General Situation

Political

According to Radio Pusan, President Syngman Rhee announced on 26 July that he has "agreed" to be a presidential candidate. Rhee stated that "hundreds of thousands of . . . men and women asking me to stand for a second term" moved him profoundly and caused him to put aside his personal desires and accept the candidacy. The President, however, gave no indication as to whom he desired as a vice-presidential running mate.

The official registration of presidential candidates, as broadcast by Radio Pusan on 27 July, includes besides Rhee, Cho Pong-am, Yi Si-yong and Hugh Cynn. There are nine vice-presidential candidates officially registered.

Radio Pusan has announced that martial law would be lifted, effective 28 July, in North and South Cholla Provinces and in South Kyongsang Province. This measure is being taken in order to insure a "free atmosphere" in the 5 August presidential elections. (Presumably the lifting of martial law also affects Pusan, which is located in South Kyongsang Province. Martial law was instituted on 25 May.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8024, 29 July 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Heavy rains for the second day reduced ground operations to a minimum along the battle front. The most serious action of the period occurred in the west central Mabang area, where Chinese platoon-strength probes were launched against US 2nd Division elements during the night of 28-29 July. Some artillery and mortar fire was received in support of these enemy actions. In the east central Kumsong area, a brief Chinese probe was made against positions of the ROK 6th Division.

Navy

Naval aircraft from carriers in Task Force 77 on the east coast attacked enemy supply, troop and transportation targets in 207 effective sorties. Some hydroelectric installations were attacked. On the west coast 68 sorties were flown from the British carrier Ocean against enemy positions. On both coasts UN surface vessels bombarded enemy shore installations and maintained the blockade. Electric installations in the Hungnam area were hit in the bombardment.

Air

Land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew only 231 effective sorties because of weather. Among the 78 combat sorties flown, 14 medium bombers attacked various targets in North Korea. Principal target for ten B-29's was the rail marshalling yards at Hamhung. No MIG-15's were encountered.

II. Military Intelligence

Army

According to Far East Command, the North Korean II Corps has completely withdrawn from contact and is located some 15 miles behind the battle line in the eastern sector. The 15th Division of the III Corps is occupying positions vacated by the II Corps. (This most recent relief is similar to changes in Chinese-held sectors during the past month. The 63rd and 64th Armies of the 19th Army group were recently squeezed out in the western sector, while the briefly committed 60th Army was similarly relieved in the central sector.)

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No. 0.6 JUL 1952

Enemy Rear Areas

During the week ending 24 July, both visual and photo reconnaissance revealed that the rainy season has not, as yet, caused any disruption in enemy vehicular and rail traffic. An analysis of rail traffic during the period indicates that the Communists are taking advantage of the improved condition of the main rail supply routes in the northwest and north central areas to move materiel into Pyongyang and Wonsan. For a second successive week vehicular traffic increased in the western sector, with the majority of the vehicles routed toward Haeju and Kaesong.

III. General Situation

Political

Indications are that the 5 August election in South Korea will be held in an atmosphere relatively free of outright pressure tactics. More subtle campaign methods will be utilized in the vice-presidential election such as attempts of the candidates to identify themselves with Rhee. Yi Pom-sok has already employed this stratagem, as Yi and Rhee posters, identical in format and carrying an endorsement of the Liberal Party, appeared throughout Pusan and Seoul on the morning of 27 July.

President Rhee has given no indication that he will repudiate Yi, but the President indicated in his statement accepting his own nomination that he intends to refuse to take sides on the vice-presidential candidates.

(The large number of vice-presidential candidates -- nine -- will split the votes and favor Yi Pom-sok's election. Yi's power in the Liberal Party and the Taehan Youth Corps greatly enhances his chances for victory.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8025, 30 July 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Minor probes and patrol clashes occurred in the western and central sectors. The heaviest action of the period took place in the US 3rd Division sector near Sangnyong, where an assault by an enemy company forced the withdrawal of an outpost. Two counterattacks by US troops to retake the outpost were unsuccessful.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled only 39 as Task Force 77 was engaged in replenishing operations. Aircraft from the British carrier Ocean attacked targets in the Ongjin area. On the east coast blockade ships bombarded shore installations from Songjin to Tanchon. No report was received concerning surface activity on the west coast.

Air

UN aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew only 186 effective sorties, of which 36 were combat. Only two bomber missions were flown as the weather continued to limit air strikes. No enemy planes were observed during the period.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

III. General Situation

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Cease-fire

[redacted] high-ranking North Korean and Soviet officials are leaving the Kaesong area. Most North Korean and Chinese troops had left the city during the past two weeks. (Recent intelligence reports have confirmed the departure of the North Korean 82nd Regiment from Kaesong, presumably to join its parent 8th Division on the east coast. There is no confirmation, however, for the above report that high-ranking officials are leaving the city or that such officials are even in the city.)

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Political

A 29 July Associated Press dispatch from Pusan reports that the ROK military court trying seven National Assemblymen on conspiracy charges has dismissed the case for lack of evidence. The seven legislators were arrested in late May on charges of conspiring with Communists to overthrow the ROK Government and of accepting Communist bribes. (As his re-election appears to be virtually assured, President Rhee is gradually reducing pressure on his opponents. On 28 July, martial law was lifted in Pusan and areas south of the Han River. However, the military retrial of So Min-ho, opposition Assemblyman charged with homicide, still continues.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8026, 31 July 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

Elements of the US 3rd Division on the west central front reoccupied an outpost position, previously lost on 28 July, southeast of Sangnyong. The Chinese Communists employed artillery and mortar fire in an unsuccessful attempt to defend the outpost position. Elsewhere, non-operational weather limited action to a few minor probes and patrol clashes.

Navy

The report on naval air sorties was incomplete. On the east coast, 24 planes bombed targets in the Hungnam area. Blockade ships continued to bombard shore installations on both Korean coasts.

Air

During the period, UN aircraft flew 476 effective sorties of which 120 were combat. No enemy planes were observed or encountered. On the night of 30 July, 66 B-29's bombed a non-ferrous metal plant just south of Sinuiju. Preliminary reports from 37 of the B-29 crews indicate that enemy fighter aircraft were encountered and that attacks in varying degrees of aggressiveness were received. No B-29's are reported downed so far.

II. Military Intelligence

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Army

[redacted] the North Korean regime in late April 1952 organized a "Farmers' Army" composed of men who had been discharged from the regular Army and men who were 31 years of age or older. The Communist authorities planned to use 30,000 men at collective farms on the eastern front, while two units composed of 35,000 men each were assigned to farms on the central and western fronts. Members of the "Farmers' Army" wear North Korean Army uniforms and are subject to army discipline. (The existence of para-military agricultural units has been confirmed by PW reports, but no organization of this size has been previously reported.)

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III. General Situation

Political

According to Ambassador Muccio in Pusan, the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Reconstruction of Korea (UNCURK) plans to observe the 5 August presidential and vice-presidential elections. As no official invitation has been issued by the South Korean Government, UNCURK will probably proceed on the same informal basis as was followed in covering the April-May local elections. Owing to a shortage of personnel, UNCURK informally has asked the US Embassy to cover the elections in two or three provinces. (A ROK Government source stated to the press on 27 July that his government was not contemplating inviting the UN to observe the elections. Indications so far point to a fairly orderly election.)

ROK Prime Minister Chang Taek-sang and the newly-appointed Home Minister Kim Tae-sun joined forces on 28 July, with the apparent backing of Rhee, to defeat Yi Pom-sok's bid for the Vice-Presidency, according to Ambassador Muccio. The struggle began when police under Kim's Home Ministry ordered Liberal Party posters bearing pictures of President Rhee and Yi Pom-sok torn down. Posters of another pro-Rhee organization with Rhee's picture were allowed to remain. Rhee issued a statement that he hoped no one was "chagrined" by this action, but that he sought to restrict lavish campaign expenditures.

The Liberal Party and Yi Pom-sok reacted characteristically by charging that these were "illegal actions" and threatened to expose the "man behind the curtain" who is trying to prevent the re-election of "our Doctor Rhee."

Muccio adds that the struggle between the two factions has just begun and that the intensity of conflict can be expected to increase as the election approaches.

Economic

A broadcast from Pyongyang on 27 July bleakly and candidly stated that there will be no chemical fertilizer available for North Korean farmers next year. The statement, released by the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, contained an urgent appeal for the people to "stage a campaign for more home-made fertilizer." (Before the war, commercial fertilizer comprised approximately one half of the total fertilizer consumption in North Korea. The dire straits of the North Korean agricultural situation is pointed up by this lack of chemical fertilizer, which even before the war, met only minimum requirements.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8027, 1 August 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

On the west central front, Chinese Communist units from positions atop Hill 266 near Sinhyon engaged elements from the US 2nd Division. The action started late on 31 July and by the morning of 1 August the US troops overcame enemy resistance and secured the contested positions. The Chinese Communists, however, continued sporadic artillery and mortar fire. Elsewhere along the front, contact with the enemy was limited to brief patrol clashes.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 232 during the period, all on the east coast. There were no air operations on the west coast due to inclement weather. Carrier-based aircraft in the east attacked targets from Songjin to Wonsan. UN surface craft continued to bombard and blockade both Korean coasts.

Air

Land-based sorties flown during the period totalled 244, of which 59 were combat. On the morning of 1 August, more than 60 MIG-15's and one Type 15 were encountered by UN aircraft. Three MIG's were destroyed, one probably destroyed, and three damaged. Only five bomber sorties were flown on the night of 31 July-1 August.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

III. General Situation

Political

In the Pusan area, presidential candidate Cho Pong-am is staging an all-out anti-Rhee campaign, according to Ambassador Muccio. One mass meeting has been staged so far with sound trucks participating, and a small poster campaign is underway. Cho also took it upon himself to urge UNCURK members to observe the

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elections, which he claimed would be marked by "irregularities." Meanwhile, the two remaining presidential aspirants, Yi Si-yong and Hugh Cynn, have not advanced their campaigns beyond initial declarations of principles which were carried in the local press.

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Cease-fire

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Nam Il's secretary and the wife of a Communist general, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] had not been [REDACTED] recently. Reportedly these ladies informed the

[REDACTED] they were moving shortly. This took place during the past two weeks. [REDACTED] re-

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ported previously that high-ranking Communist officials were moving out of Kaesong. No confirming reports have been received from any other sources. The exodus of officials from Kaesong, if confirmed, may indicate a Communist expectation of significant developments at the truce talks.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8028, 2 August 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Action on 1 August was limited to brief probes and patrol clashes. Chinese elements continued to harass newly-won US 2nd Division positions in the west central sector. A patrol clash lasting an hour between elements of the ROK 2nd Division and Chinese troops near Kumwha occurred early on 2 August.

Navy

Aircraft from Task Force 77 flew 209 sorties in northeastern Korea, from Hamhung to Songjin, attacking hydroelectric installations and enemy troop and supply installations. No report was received on naval air operations in the west. UN naval surface craft bombarded the coast near Songjin, Tanchon, and Wonsan in northeastern Korea, and in the west near Haeju.

Air

Land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force flew 1,023 sorties, of which 654 were combat. Two hundred close-support sorties were flown, most of them in the US I Corps sector in the west. Medium bombers flew 13 sorties against transportation targets, and on reconnaissance and close-support missions.

II. Military Intelligence

Ground

Far East Command on 1 August reported the relief of the 117th Division, 39th Chinese Communist Army, by elements of the 38th Army which moved southward along the battle line. The 39th Army, in keeping with Chinese Communist military policy, now has two divisions on line and one in reserve. (The 117th sustained heavy casualties in June and July as a result of some bitter fighting in its sector, particularly in the vicinity of Hill 266.)

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Enemy logistics

Sightings of enemy vehicles by UN aerial observers was low during the period 26 July to 1 August, with only 3,069 seen. Although weather conditions prevented observation flight on three days, this number is considerably below the weekly average of the past year of 14,443. Heaviest traffic appeared to be on the central route from Yangdok to Singye and from Kumu-ri in the northwest to Pyongyang.

III. General Situation

Political

The verdict of the "Communist Conspiracy" courtmartial trial was returned on 31 July. Six of the seven civilian defendants were found guilty, and one was released. Three of the defendants were sentenced to life imprisonment, and three were given three-year terms. At the end of the trial, according to the US Ambassador, foreign observers agreed that the ROK Government in no way justified the severity of the sentences with any proof or firm evidence of the charges made in the indictments. The US Ambassador states that he intends to call on President Rhee on 1 August to inquire about appeal procedures and to make known foreign reactions to the trial.

Meanwhile, in a retrial, So Min-ho was found guilty of murdering a ROK Army officer and was sentenced to eight years imprisonment. The military court approved the conviction by a two-thirds vote.

Economic

Ambassador Muccio reports that all port stevedores in the Pusan area struck on 29 July for higher wages. On 30 July, depot and quartermaster corps contract laborers joined in a sympathy strike, virtually closing down the entire port area. Negotiations between Second Logistical Command and labor unions and contractors resulted on 31 July in an agreement to increase stevedores wages 100 percent, with no increase in contractors' commissions. Stevedores returned to work on the evening of 31 July.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8029, 4 August 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Two patrol clashes between elements of the ROK 9th Division and Chinese troops northeast of Chorwon highlighted the ground action on 2 August. The following day, the Chorwon area was again the scene of the heaviest fighting as a ROK 9th Division patrol fought a three-hour engagement with Chinese troops. A total of seven enemy probes and 13 patrol clashes occurred on 3 August.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 116 sorties on 2 August and 341 on 3 August. Targets attacked were undamaged hydroelectric plants and troop, supply and transportation installations. UN naval surface vessels bombarded the enemy shore and maintained the blockade. The British cruiser Belfast suffered minor damage from a shell fired from an enemy coastal defense gun.

Air

Land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 466 sorties, 245 of them combat, on 2 August; and 878 sorties, of which 526 were combat, on 3 August. Medium bombers flew 5 sorties on 2 August and three the following day on close support and reconnaissance missions. On 3 August, UN F-86's observed 11 MIG-15's in flight, but encountered none. An F-86 pilot earlier in the day had observed 150 swept-wing aircraft on Tatungkuo airfield.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 48 hours.

III. General Situation

Political

The three presidential candidates opposing Syngman Rhee in the 5 August elections, according to Ambassador Muccio, have one thing in common--criticism and condemnation of the present South Korean administration. Granted time over

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the government-owned and operated Korean broadcasting system, the three opposition candidates have outlined their political views in 15-minute, uncensored addresses.

ROK Home Minister Kim, in a 4 August broadcast, disclaimed rumors that a certain vice-presidential candidate had President Rhee's support and commented: "I fully understand why the President does not designate a vice-presidential candidate." (It is probable that the above statements were aimed primarily at Yi Pom-sok and represent the closest Rhee will come to issuing a public disavowal of Yi.)

Propaganda

Radio Peiping on 3 August again accused "the Americans" of shelling the Panmunjom conference site on 2 August.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8030, 5 August 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Brief patrol contacts and minor enemy probes took place along the front on 4 August. The heaviest action occurred in the eastern sector near Mungji, where a ROK 7th Division outpost repelled a Chinese probe after a fire fight lasting an hour and a half.

Navy

UN naval aircraft on the west coast flew an unreported number of sorties. Air operations were suspended on the east coast as Task Force 77 engaged in re-supply.

West coast targets attacked were hydroelectric plants, gun emplacements, and troop, supply and transportation installations. UN naval surface vessels bombarded the enemy shore and maintained the blockade.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 1,009 effective sorties, of which 694 were combat. Medium bombers flew six sorties in close support of ground troops and on leaflet and reconnaissance missions. Seventy five MIG-15's were observed in flight by UN F-86 pilots. Of these, 12 were encountered, with one destroyed, two damaged, and one other possibly destroyed.

II. Military Intelligence

Army

The Far East Command reported on 4 August that the Chinese Communist 42nd Army is now deployed in the area immediately southwest of Kaesong. (The 42nd Army, relieved on the line in late June, was believed to have assumed a coastal security mission between Pyongyang and Sinanju. If the 42nd Army is confirmed in its new location, this may presage the relief of the 65th Army, the one remaining army of the 19th Army Group still on the line.)

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III. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio, on the eve of the South Korean presidential elections, reported that the atmosphere in Pusan was charged with tension because of the continued frenetic activities of political leaders and groups. While Rhee's election is generally taken for granted, Cho Pong-am's forthright attack on the administration has aroused a hesitant respect. Despite charges of interference in the campaign, there have been few visible signs of pressure.

The Ambassador believes that rural citizens are not as concerned with this election as they were with local elections earlier in the year. He estimates that despite widespread ignorance of the issues, as much as 80 to 90 percent of the electorate will go to the polls.

In the vice-presidential race, Ambassador Muccio estimates that despite the overt government opposition to Yi Pom-sok, Yi's organization, which largely dominates the rural area, is still strong enough to push through his election.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8031, 6 August 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

One outpost position of the ROK Capital Division near Yulsa in east central Korea was neutralized after a determined Chinese platoon, supported by over 2,600 rounds of mortar and artillery, forced the South Koreans to withdraw. A ROK counterattack early on 6 August met with a heavy volume of artillery and mortar fire and is still continuing. Two other Capital Division outposts were probed, with the enemy eventually withdrawing in both cases. Brief patrol contacts and minor enemy probes occurred along the rest of the line.

Navy

Naval aircraft from Task Force 77 on the Korean east coast flew 221 sorties against enemy electric power installations and troop and supply positions. No air operations were flown on the west coast. UN naval surface vessels on the east coast bombarded the enemy shore at Chongjin, Songjin, Tanchon, Hungnam, and Wonsan. Enemy troop and supply installations were destroyed and transportation was hindered.

Air

Land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 956 sorties on 5 August, of which 632 were combat. Medium bombers flew seven sorties in close support of ground troops; and the Hoechang ore processing plant was bombed by 18 planes. Fifty of the 110 airborne MIG-15's observed were encountered; four were destroyed and five damaged.

II. Military Intelligence

Air

On 5 August, at 1300 hours, a flight of UN fighter-bombers encountered 8 MIG-15's over Haeju, on the 38th parallel. One enemy aircraft was damaged. On the same day, MIG-15's were observed and encountered in strength over Pyongyang.

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The Far East Air Force comments that this is the deepest MIG penetration since 2 February 1952, when 20 MIG-15's followed a UN fighter-bomber flight into this area. (Enemy jet penetration this far south is an unusual occurrence. The Communists have previously confined the bulk of their operations to the area north of the Chongchon river.)

Joint Operations

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Between 18 and 20 July, 60 trucks passed through the west coast city of Sunchon loaded with 50 "metal motor boats," [redacted] These were accompanied by 330 Chinese naval troops. Half of the boats were destined for use on the west coast and the rest for use against UN-held islands in the Wonsan Bay area. (The enemy in Korea has demonstrated a considerable amphibious capability against the smaller UN-held islands immediately offshore. Landing craft employed in past operations have generally been a mixture of junks, power launches, and rubber assault boats. Personnel have generally been drawn from North Korean security units and have had only minimal training prior to the operation.)

III. General Situation

Political

Early press returns from approximately half of South Korea's 153 election districts give Rhee a lead in excess of 1,500,000 votes over his nearest competitor. Rhee, however, won only a narrow victory in the temporary capital city of Pusan.

Early Radio Pusan returns on the vice-presidential race from some twenty districts, including Seoul and Pusan, give Ham Tae-yong, who is apparently favored by Rhee, 45,079 votes to 40,551 for Yi Pom-sok. (Yi is credited with a smooth organization in rural districts and will in all probability win unless there is widespread police interference.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8032, 7 August 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Heavy action centered around the ROK Capital Division outpost near Yulsa in east central Korea on 6 August. The position changed hands twice during the early morning hours and by late afternoon was again in ROK hands. A strong enemy probe materialized at midnight and was still under way at the last report. The Chinese used over 7,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire in support of this minor action. Another Capital Division outpost, a little to the west, was under enemy attack as the period closed.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 23 on 6 August. Kojo and Hungnam were attacked on the east coast. There were no air operations on the west coast. Blockade ships bombarded both Korean coasts.

Air

UN aircraft under FEAF control flew 1,109 effective sorties of which 778 were combat. Singosan in the east central area was the main target of the 18 bomber sorties. Of the 239 enemy MIG's observed, 90 were encountered. UN aircraft destroyed six MIG's and damaged three others.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

III. General Situation

Political

The Liberal Party, which supports Yi Pom-sok, has accused Prime Minister Chang and Home Minister Kim of violating the election law and interfering in the campaign, according to Ambassador Muccio. A lawsuit has been filed against these officials, and the Ambassador comments that further suits are to be expected.

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Economic

According to a 3 August Radio Pyongyang broadcast, a member of the North Korean Government delegation to Mongolia stated that "the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party decided to send 70,000 head of livestock to Korea by the end of this year." (In an early 1952 North Korean Government broadcast relative to the severe depletion of the country's livestock, it was stated that over 300,000 head of cattle, several thousand horses and 700,000 pigs had been lost.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8033, 8 August 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Early in the morning on 7 August an additional two Chinese companies joined the two-day-old attack against the ROK Capital Division outpost near Yulsa in east central Korea. The defenders were forced back and pursued to the UN's main line of resistance by Chinese elements. South Korean elements again occupied the disputed position after the enemy withdrew. Late in the evening another Chinese company vigorously attacked the outpost, but was repelled after a 50-minute fight. Other probes of varying intensity occurred in the Capital Division sector during the period. The enemy employed a heavy volume of artillery and mortar fire in support of his operations.

Navy

UN naval aircraft on the west coast flew an unreported number of sorties. No air operations were flown on the east coast. Naval surface vessels maintained the blockade and bombarded targets on both coasts.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 955 effective sorties, of which 568 were combat. Medium bombers flew 15 sorties in attacks against two enemy marshalling yards on the east coast and on reconnaissance and leaflet-drop missions. United Nations F-86's observed 156 MIG-15's airborne on 7 August. Of these, 63 were encountered, with 4 destroyed, 3 damaged, and 4 possibly damaged.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

III. General Situation

Propaganda

Radio Peiping's propaganda broadcast on 7 August in discussing the repatriation-of-prisoners issue stated that "thousands" of captured Koreans and

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Chinese volunteers "cannot be repatriated for the simple reason that they have been murdered."

The broadcast went on to repeat the charges that captured Communist personnel were forced to become secret agents and were air-dropped into North Korea. Many of these "secret agents" were said to be now "in the hands" of the Communists.

(The first charge strikes a new note in Communist propaganda. UN forces have been previously charged with the murder of prisoners, but not in terms of "thousands." The second charge is becoming hackneyed.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8034, 9 August 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Late in the afternoon of 8 August, elements of the Chinese 12th Army resumed the attack on the ROK Capital Division outpost near Yulsa in east central Korea. They were supported by a heavy volume of mortar and artillery fire. Shortly after midnight the intensity of the operations increased, with an estimated two Chinese battalions engaged, but after 25 minutes of close combat the Chinese withdrew. Enemy casualties as of early 8 August were an estimated 389 killed and 90 wounded.

In the west central sector, a patrol from the US 7th Division southeast of Pyongyang was heavily engaged by elements of the Chinese 15th Army. The US patrol withdrew after a 50-minute fight. The enemy used over 3,000 rounds of mortar and artillery in this action. In the west, US artillery engaged three self-propelled guns and two tanks about two miles behind the front of the Chinese 39th Army.

Navy

Naval aircraft flew 115 sorties on the east and west coasts of Korea against enemy troop and supply installations. Surface vessels on the east coast bombarded the enemy shore at Songjin, Tanchon, Chaho, Hungnam and Wonsan. Enemy gun emplacements and supply installations were destroyed. The west coast bombardments were in the Haeju vicinity.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 1,142 effective sorties, of which 745 were combat. Medium bombers flew 13 sorties against a marshalling yard in eastern Korea, in support of ground troops, and on leaflet and reconnaissance missions. United Nations F-86's observed 67 MIG-15's airborne on 8 August. Of these, 21 were encountered and three destroyed.

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II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

III. General Situation

Political

The latest returns in the presidential race give Rhee 5,247,383 votes, approximately three-fourths of the total cast. Cho Pong-am and Yi Si-yong are far behind with just under 800,000 votes each. Ambassador Muccio believes that the large urban vote for Yi and Cho was a protest vote indicating growing dissatisfaction with the Rhee regime among intellectuals and the better-informed city proletariat.

Muccio comments that Yi Pom-sok's surprising defeat for the vice-presidency removes temporarily the principal threat to democratic development in South Korea, and if better elements are brought into the cabinet, further progress toward a reasonably honest and efficient government may be expected. He cautions, however, that although Yi has pledged his support of Rhee, he does not give up easily and is by no means powerless.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8035, 11 August 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

On 9 August, two companies of Chinese troops, supported by an unprecedented high of 8,224 rounds of mortar and artillery fire, attempted for four hours to dislodge ROK Capital Division troops from a hotly contested outpost near Yulsa in the east central sector. The enemy finally withdrew and the sector was quiet on 10 August. In the western sector near Punji, Chinese troops from the 40th Army fought a series of sharp battles with US 1st Marine Division elements for possession of a US outpost. In one attack, the Chinese used over 4,000 rounds of supporting fire. The position changed hands three times on 9 August and twice on 10 August, ending with enemy elements in possession. Sharp patrol clashes and minor probes occurred along the rest of the front during the 48-hour period.

Navy

Attacks by naval aircraft against enemy troop and supply installations on both Korean coasts totalled 88 on 9 August and 298 on 10 August. Surface units bombarded targets on the east coast from Songjin to Wonsan on both days, while on the west coast targets in the Haeju-Chinnampo area were bombarded.

Air

On 9 August land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 1187 effective sorties, 788 of which were combat; on 10 August 645 combat sorties out of a total of 1030 were flown. Medium bombers flew 17 sorties on 9 August, concentrating their attack on a supply area near Pyongyang. On the following day, only three effective bomber sorties were mounted, with Hamhung as the main target. Thirty-four MIG's were observed on 9 August of which 20 were encountered. One enemy aircraft was probably destroyed and two probably damaged. None was destroyed on 10 August although 12 MIG's were observed and four of them encountered. On three occasions on 10 August, British naval aircraft were attacked by MIG's as far south as the Chodo-Chinnampo area.

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II. Military Intelligence

Air

UN F-86 pilots patrolling the Yalu River on 9 August observed an unidentified number of aircraft taking off from an airfield near Fengcheng nearly 30 miles inland from Antung.

Far East Air Force notes that an airfield, designated as Ta Pao, is located in this area and is considered to be within the complex of airfields used by the enemy in the Korean air war. FEAF further estimates that "at least a regiment of MIG-15's" is probably stationed at the field.

Enemy Rear Areas

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[redacted] during the last UN daylight bombing of Pyongyang (mid-July), a bomb shelter used by important North Korean government officials and party members received a direct hit. An estimated 400 to 500 persons were allegedly killed.

Far East Air Force comments that bomb damage assessment shows that a string of bombs straddled an area reported to house important North Korean government offices.

III. General Situation

Propaganda

The 9 August issue of Pravda reached a new low in fabrications on American "atrocities" in Korea, according to Ambassador Kennan. The reports, which dealt with mass murder of civilians, sadism, rape, and mutilation during the temporary UN occupation of North Korea, were attributed to the Korean press. (Moscow propaganda has previously refrained from the extremism indulged in by the North Korean press on the alleged American atrocities. It is of interest that Moscow, almost two years later, is now picking up the charges.)

Both Pyongyang and Peiping are giving prominence to the UN announcement of the planned bombing of 78 selected cities. The broadcasts allege that the bombing of "peaceful targets" is an attempt to wreck the peace negotiations and extend the war.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8036, 12 August 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

The most significant action of the day occurred in the coastal area of eastern Korea where two North Korean companies attacked positions of the ROK 5th Division near Camyon. After a three hour fight the enemy withdrew. Patrol clashes and brief probes took place along the rest of the front. The press reports that US 1st Marine Division elements in the west succeeded in retaking the outpost lost near Punji over the weekend and in capturing a commanding ridge line.

Navy

A total of 286 naval air sorties were flown on 11 August. On the east coast targets in the vicinity of Chongjin, Wonsan and Yangdok were attacked, while on the west coast the planes concentrated on the area from Chinnampo to the Han River estuary. Surface units continued the blockade of both Korean coasts while bombarding shore installations.

Air

Land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 994 effective sorties during the period, of which 532 were combat. Of the eight enemy MIG's observed, four were encountered. One MIG was probably destroyed and one damaged during the encounters. Medium bombers flew 24 effective sorties on the night of 11 to 12 August, attacking an industrial plant north of Wonsan.

II. Military Intelligence

Air

The US Fifth Air Force reported on 10 August that UN pilots claimed 24 MIG-15's destroyed and 27 damaged during the period from 1 to 9 August. UN casualties during the same period were three jets lost and seven damaged. (The 60 MIG-15 casualties in little more than a week give ample evidence of the increased tempo of the Korean air war.)

III. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the last twenty-four hours.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8037, 13 August 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

In the afternoon of 12 August, after having occupied Hill 122 (Bunker Hill) near Punji in the western sector early in the morning, elements of the US 1st Marine Division received a heavy artillery-supported counterattack from a Chinese battalion. The attack was contained, but action continued sporadically into the night. Just after midnight another strong Chinese attack materialized which, according to press accounts, was repulsed with heavy enemy casualties. Other strong enemy probes occurred elsewhere in the US 1st Marine Division sector and in the 1st Commonwealth Division's area. Minor probes and patrol actions took place along the rest of the front.

Navy

UN carrier-based aircraft flew 278 sorties against enemy installations and supply lines in the Iwon area in the east and from Chinnampo to Haeju in the west. Surface vessels bombarded enemy positions on both coasts. An enemy attempt to land on Cho Island off western Korea was turned back by naval action.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 829 effective sorties, of which 468 were combat. Only two sorties were flown by medium bombers on leaflet and reconnaissance missions. No enemy MIG-15's were reported observed or contacted.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

III. General Situation

Propaganda

The North Korean propaganda preparation for the seventh anniversary of Japan's unconditional surrender extends Pyongyang's "everlasting gratitude and friendship to the Soviet Armed Forces and the Soviet people." The North Korean

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radio states that "the United States and Britain failed to play a decisive role in the war against Japan." The only noted reference to the USSR's role in the present Korean conflict is a statement that Russia "has always supported us through the past two years."

Economic

The 1952 rice crop in South Korea is estimated at approximately 2,239,000 metric tons of polished rice as of 10 August, according to the US Embassy. All other crops, fruits and vegetables "look good." (Paddies watered by rainfall, which produce seven percent of the total rice crop, were affected by the drought in South Korea and a small rice deficit is expected. However, UN relief supplies and ROK imports will cover any shortage.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8038, 14 August 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

On 13 August, the fight for Hill 122 (Bunker Hill), southeast of Punji in the western sector continued. A reinforced Chinese battalion, supported by a heavy concentration of artillery and mortar fire, twice attacked elements of the US 1st Marine Division in an attempt to retake the hill. The five-hour and one-hour enemy attacks failed. Elsewhere along the front, patrol clashes and probes were reported.

Navy

Naval air operations were suspended on August 13 as the task forces engaged in resupply. UN naval surface vessels bombarded the enemy coast in the vicinity of Songjin, Tanchon, and Wonsan in the east and Choda in the west. Enemy troop and supply installations were destroyed and transportation was hindered.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 916 effective sorties, of which 561 were combat. Of the 207 close-support sorties flown, 168 were in the US I Corps sector in the west with the bulk of these being flown by Marine Corps aviation. Medium bombers flew 25 sorties against an enemy supply area south of Sariwon in the west. During the morning of 13 August, the pilots of a flight of UN conventional aircraft observed 6 MIG-15's in the Chinnampo region. No contact was reported.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

III. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio, commenting on the whereabouts of the remaining three National Assemblymen in hiding since the crisis, reports that Om Sang-sop

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appeared in the Assembly Hall on 13 August for the first time. "O Wi-yong has also emerged from hiding, but is reported to have "gone to the country." Kim Yong-sen still remains unaccounted for.

A Nationalist Chinese news service reports that Kim Hong-il, the South Korean Ambassador in Taipei, revealed on 14 August that Korea, Nationalist China, and the Philippines have been exchanging opinions on the possibility of forming an anti-Communist defensive alliance. Nothing concrete has resulted from the negotiations. (These three countries have exchanged opinions on an anti-Communist alliance in the past with negligible results).

Propaganda

Radio Pyongyang broadcast on 9 August that six members of the "International Committee of Scientists" went to Korea on 28 July to investigate "the actual state of affairs concerning the germ warfare being carried out by the American imperialist aggressors in Korea and China." The mission left Korea on 5 August. The six "scientists" are from Great Britain, France, Italy, Sweden, the USSR, and Brazil. (Undoubtedly the report of these scientists will be added to the mountain of "proof" on US employment of germ warfare).

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8039, 15 August 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

In the western Punji area, US 1st Marine Division elements retained the outpost on Hill 122 after a two-hour attack by Chinese 40th Army troops. The enemy fired approximately 3,000 rounds of artillery and mortar shells in support of this unsuccessful attack. In the US 3rd Division sector, 15 miles to the northeast, an outpost changed hands five times during a 24-hour period, with the enemy currently in possession. In the central sector west of Chorwon, a patrol from the 187th Airborne Regiment, attached to the US 7th Division, fought a 3-hour engagement with the Chinese. Other Chinese troops in the east central sector wrested an outpost from the ROK 3rd Division.

Navy

A total of 282 naval air sorties were flown on 14 August against enemy ground installations with the loss of one US Navy plane. UN blockade ships bombarded the enemy shore in the vicinity of Songjin, Tanchon, and Chaho in the east and Haeju and Chodo in the west.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 770 effective sorties, of which 381 were combat. The night of August 14 to 15 medium bombers flew two reconnaissance sorties and an additional two sorties dropping leaflets on 13 North Korean cities. On Antung airfield 12 MIG's were observed. No contact with enemy aircraft was reported.

II. Military Intelligence

Army

The Far East Command accepts on the basis of POW statements the presence in Korea of the Chinese Communist 40th and 41st Artillery Regiments. These regiments are assigned to the Artillery Section, Chinese Communist Headquarters in Korea, attached to the III Army Group, and further attached to its 12th Army on the line in east central Korea. Each has a strength of 1,500 men, is motorized, and is equipped with 36 105mm howitzers and 75mm guns.

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Air

Far East Air Force photo reconnaissance on 9 August revealed that the main runway and taxiway at Namsi airfield, north of the Chongchon River in North Korea, appear to be serviceable. (Namsi was one field in the three-airfield complex in the Chongchon River area that the enemy attempted to make operational in October 1951, only to be frustrated by UN bombings. At present it cannot be ascertained whether Namsi's present serviceability indicates that another such Communist attempt is under way.)

III. General Situation

Political

As a result of recent political developments in the ROK, a reshuffling and regrouping of various factions in the National Assembly will probably result, according to Ambassador Muccio. President Rhee's disavowal of the Liberal Party, coupled with the defeat of their leader Yi Pom-sok, leaves the future of that party in the balance. The Ambassador comments, however, that it is still too early to foresee the results of the new political alignments.

The US Embassy in Pusan reports rumors that a major cabinet shake-up will take place immediately after Rhee's inauguration. Lending support to this talk is an open split in the cabinet with the Prime Minister, Home Minister, and other elements who supported the "Veep-elect" on one side and Yi Pom-sok's backers on the other. The latter include the Ministers of Finance and Justice.

One responsible Assembly source is reported by the Embassy as claiming that the President intends to reimpose martial law following his inauguration on 15 August.

Propaganda

North Korean Premier Kim's seventh liberation anniversary speech contained the usual eulogies to the "valiant" forces of North Korea, the Communist "volunteers," and the Korean people. He called for the People's armed forces to ready themselves "to deal further blows to the enemy" to achieve "final victory."

Although foreign releases of Kim's speech contained references to a termination of the war on an "equal basis," they did not appear in the version broadcast to the Korean people.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8040, 16 August 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

In the western sector near Punji, US 1st Marine Division elements on Hill 122 held firm against an attack by a Chinese company on the afternoon of 15 August. Shortly after midnight, an estimated enemy battalion, supported by 3,000 rounds of mortar and artillery, again attacked the position. After a fight of nearly three hours the Chinese withdrew. Enemy casualties inflicted by the Marines in the last four days in the fighting around Punji are estimated at 879 killed and 1,183 wounded. In the east central sector near Talchon, a raiding party from the ROK 3rd Division encountered heavy resistance from well-entrenched Chinese elements. After a six-hour fight, during which the enemy used over 1,600 rounds of artillery and mortar fire, firing ceased with the ROK's still short of their objective.

Navy

UN carrier-based aircraft flew 184 sorties against enemy installations from Songjin south to the Wonsan area in the east and from Chinnampo south to the Yonan area in the west. Naval surface vessels in the east bombarded enemy positions and lines of communications from Songjin to Wonsan. No enemy activity was observed by surface craft in the west.

Air

Aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 686 effective sorties, of which 391 were combat. Medium bombers flew only 2 sorties on leaflet and reconnaissance missions. No enemy jets were observed operating over Korea during the period.

II. Military Intelligence

Guerrilla Activity

The ROK 1st Division on 5 August concluded "Operation Mongoose," an anti-guerrilla sweep in southwest Korea. A recapitulation shows that

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464 partisans were either killed or captured. The US Military Attache in Pusan comments that this "poor showing" against the estimated 3,000 guerrillas in the area was due to the summer climate and vegetation which enabled the guerrillas to live off the countryside without exposing themselves to capture. (Far East Command estimated in late July that there were only some 2,000 guerrillas in this area. Despite the relatively few guerrillas killed or captured, aggressive action by the South Korean troops has limited their attacks to small isolated groups seeking clothing, food and arms.)

Air

A corrected version of an Air Force cable reveals that the main runway at Namsi airfield, in the Chongchon River area, was not serviceable on 9 August.

III. General Situation

Propaganda

A Peiping broadcast on 15 August in commemoration of the seventh anniversary of the "Korean People's liberation. . . from Japanese imperialism" stated that "the mighty strength generated by the close unity between the Korean and Chinese people. . . can smash any schemes of the American aggressors." The propaganda blast claimed that over a half million UN soldiers had been killed or captured and 5,900 planes had been shot down or damaged while the Communists have acquired an "ever strengthened air force and artillery." Peiping warned that if the US "should dare. . . unleash a third world war. . . stretching from Germany to Korea. . . it will inevitably be soundly thrashed and suffer a still more disastrous defeat."

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8041, 18 Aug 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

In the western Punji area, Chinese troops the early morning of 16 August briefly and unsuccessfully probed a US 1st Marine Division outpost on Hill 122. Two enemy tanks were observed in the sector, but were not engaged. The following day, a US 1st Marine Division patrol fought an 11-hour battle with defending Chinese troops, before the American unit withdrew. In the east central Talchon area, a reinforced Chinese company probed outpost positions of the ROK 3rd Division for over an hour early on 16 August. The next day, elements of a ROK 3rd Division regiment in this sector retook an outpost, lost on 14 August, after a fight of almost 3 hours. An enemy counterattack caused the ROK's to withdraw slightly. The only other noteworthy occurrence of the period was in the ROK Capital Division sector where nearly 100 rounds of effective counterbattery artillery fire were received on 17 August.

Navy

UN carrier-based aircraft flew 143 air sorties on 16 August. Naval air sorties flown on 17 August were reduced to 76 as Task Force 77 engaged in replenishing. Targets attacked were undamaged hydroelectric installations and troop, supply, and transportation positions. Surface units bombarded targets on the east coast from Songjin to Wonsan, while on the west coast targets in the Chodo-Sokto and Upcho-Ri areas were shelled.

Air

Land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 671 effective sorties, including 355 combat, on 16 August. Three bomber sorties were flown, engaging in reconnaissance and propaganda leaflet drops. Only one enemy plane was encountered, a conventional piston type, but no damage was inflicted on the enemy aircraft. The following day, 17 August, a total of 578 sorties were flown, of which 311 were combat. Two unidentified aircraft and one MIG-15 were observed but no enemy aircraft were encountered. Reconnaissance revealed four silver swept-wing aircraft and 10 dark swept-wing aircraft on Antung airfield on the early morning of 17 August. Only two bomber sorties were flown during the period.

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II. Military Intelligence

Army

UN aerial observers on 17 August observed an artillery piece whose caliber was estimated at 240mm. The piece was located near Pyonggang in the Chinese 12th Army sector. (No enemy heavy artillery has been encountered in Korea to date. The largest pieces known to be in enemy hands are US-type 155mm howitzers and Soviet-type 152mm guns.)

III. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio reports that South Korean newspapers have shown a continuing interest in the Honolulu conference of the ANZUS powers. Editorial comment is generally agreed that a pact composed of only three nations is not enough to check the Communists and that a Pacific pact, along NATO lines and including Nationalist China, South Korea, and the Philippines, is needed.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8042, 19 Aug 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

An undetermined number of Chinese Communists near Tuchon on the central front briefly engaged a patrol of the US 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team. After an engagement of over two hours, the US patrol was forced to withdraw slightly. On the east central front, three coordinated Chinese Communist probes against elements of the ROK 7th Division lasted for 45 minutes, followed by the enemy's withdrawal. Minor probes and patrol clashes occurred elsewhere along the front. During the report period on 18 August, the enemy employed 3,094 rounds of artillery and mortar shells.

Navy

No reports were received from either Task Force 77 off the east coast or the carrier task force off the west coast. Surface vessels fired bombardment missions northeast of Hamhung and south of Wonsan. No firing was reported on the west coast.

Air

Typhoon conditions brought the number of land-based sorties down to 85 on 18 August, of which 26 were combat. Medium bombers attacked a munitions factory at Nakwon in the Sinuiju area. No enemy aircraft contact was reported, although press sources state that one non-effective enemy night fighter was encountered in the Nakwon B-29 raid.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

III. General Situation

Political

A South Korean newspaper on 17 August, commenting on reactions to Liberation Day, commemorating Japan's defeat, stated that Japan, "with its economy booming, is the only winner from the present war." The same paper two days before editorialized that "many . . . people have bitterly called this day not a day of libera-

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tion, but a day of suffering -- a dangerous trend since it presupposes preference for Japanese domination."

Economic

Radio Pyongyang announced on 17 August the return of a North Korean trade delegation, led by Commerce Minister Chang Si-u. The group visited Czechoslovakia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. The conclusion of economic agreements with Poland, East Germany and Hungary was also announced. (This is the first reference noted to an agreement with Hungary.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8043, 20 August 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

Chinese Communist elements probed positions of the 25th British Brigade, 1st Commonwealth Division, on the western front during the night of 19 August. The action took place near Kigong and lasted two hours. Elsewhere along the front minor probes and patrol clashes occurred.

Navy

No reported air sorties were flown by UN carrier-based aircraft during the period under report. Surface vessels observed enemy targets at Wonsan and in the vicinity of Huryom, but no bombardments were reported.

Air

Land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 299 effective sorties on 19 August of which 65 were combat. In the early evening, 15 MIG's were observed and 6 encountered. No enemy planes were reported destroyed or damaged but one UN Sabre sustained major damage. Only four bomber sorties were mounted during the period. One aircraft bombed marshalling yards in the Chinnampo area while the other bombers engaged in leaflet drops and close support missions. At 0200 19 August what appeared to be a piston-type enemy aircraft similar to a B-26 was observed by one of our planes.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

III. General Situation

Propaganda

Radio Peiping claimed on 17 August, under a Kaesong dateline, that UN planes once again violated the truce site on that date. The broadcast, claiming that the overflight was confirmed by a joint investigation of security officers from both sides, stated that this was the fifth violation since 4 August. As usual the alleged occurrence was characterized as an American trick to wreck the armistice negotiations.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8044, 21 August 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

On the east central front, two Chinese Communist squads probed an outpost of the 6th ROK Division for one hour and then withdrew. In the same sector, another probe by Chinese forces was repulsed by the ROK's in a 40-minute fight. Action along the remainder of the front was light with only brief probes and patrol clashes. The enemy employed 4,046 rounds of artillery and mortar shells during the report period, 20 August.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 152 sorties on 20 August against enemy troop and supply installations. Task Force 77 resumed activities off the Korean east coast. Surface ships maintained the blockade and shelled enemy positions in the vicinity of Songjin and Tanchon on the east coast and the Chodo-Sokto area on the west coast.

Air

A total of 864 land-based sorties were flown on 20 August, including 541 combat. Of the 38 enemy MIG's observed, 14 were encountered. Far East Air Force reports that two MIG's were destroyed, three damaged and one probably damaged, pending film assessment. Bomber sorties totaled 44 during the period, 19 of which attacked a Communist supply center near Pyongyang.

II. Military IntelligenceAir

Far East Air Force comments that the reduction in Communist air activity during the last week represents a return to the norm maintained since mid-April. The MIG pilots flew only 90 sorties last week as compared with the previous week's 673. Forty-five MIG's were involved in 10 engagements. The enemy displayed slightly more aggressiveness and counterattacked UN planes when pressed, although he still preferred "jumping" the slower British Seafuries to tackling F-86's. FEAF believes that the greatly reduced MIG effort is probably attributable to the heavy losses sustained by the enemy during the previous week.

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III. General Situation

Political

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[REDACTED] Finance Minister Paek Tu-chin will be impeached as soon as the National Assembly reconvenes. Paek will be charged with misappropriating 20 billion ROK won for political purposes. (The Finance Minister has been under investigation for misuse of funds accruing from the sale of tungsten. Paek is a Rhee follower and impeachment proceedings against him could be a move on the opposition's part to test its strength. The US Embassy reported that during a brief period in June, the special tungsten fund in the Bank of Korea declined by about 18 billion won.)

Economic

Far East Command estimates that the Suiho power plant may be operating at near pre-bombing capacity by 23 August. The plant was non-operational for 3 to 7 weeks after the June bombing, with only limited power supplied since mid-August.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8045, 22 August 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

The US 1st Marine Division sector was the most active area on the front on 21 August as a series of indecisive probes and patrol clashes took place. An unusual occurrence was reported from the ROK 3rd Division sector near Talchon in east central Korea where the Chinese placed over 1,300 rounds of artillery and mortar fire on a single ROK outpost in little more than an hour. Some 20 enemy pieces, 2- and 4-gun batteries widely separate from each other, were responsible for the concentration.

Navy

UN naval carrier aircraft from Task Force 77 on the east coast flew 227 sorties against enemy troop, supply and industrial installations. Blockade vessels bombarded the enemy shore line at Songjin and Wonsan. No air operations have been reported from the west, and no heavy activity by surface vessels was recorded.

Air

On 21 August land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 874 effective sorties of which 518 were combat. During the report period, 29 enemy MIG's were observed, six encountered and two damaged. There was no damage to UN aircraft. Thirteen effective bomber missions were flown on the night of 21 to 22 August. A supply center near Hamhung was attacked by ten of the bombers while the remaining aircraft flew close support missions and leaflet drops.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

III. General Situation

Political

US officials report that Yi Pom-sok's Liberal Party holds Prime Minister Chang chiefly responsible for engineering Yi's defeat in the election. Liberal

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leaders believe that if Chang remains as Prime Minister the party's future is beclouded; on the other hand, if Chang is replaced by a man close to the party, Yi may be able to regain Rhee's favor. Yi, meanwhile, intends to continue a build-up of the party. (The expected resignation of some or all of Rhee's cabinet following the Assembly's reconvening on 20 August has not taken place.)

Commenting on a low-level intelligence report that the Korean Communists in Japan had been ordered by North Korean Premier Kim Il-sung to organize five divisions, the Chosun Ilbo on 21 August editorialized that "to frustrate the enemy's efforts, our diplomatic approach to Japan and Japanese cooperation is indispensable." (A majority of the approximately 800,000 Koreans in Japan are North Korean sympathizers.)

Propaganda

An editorial in the New York Daily Worker on 19 August called for an immediate cease-fire, with the prisoner of war exchange problem to be settled later. The item stated that there is "only one logical sane solution to the impasse . . . call a cease-fire now and debate the sole remaining issue of POW's after the killing has stopped." (In the spring of 1951, the Daily Worker called for a cease-fire immediately prior to Malik's proposal in the UN.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8046, 23 August 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Front-line action on 22 August was confined to brief enemy probes and patrol clashes. The major engagement occurred in the US 2nd Division sector in the west-central Mabang area, where a small Chinese unit probed outpost positions of the attached Thai battalion for over two hours. In the US 1st Marine Division sector near Panmunjom in the west, the Chinese fired 32 132-mm rockets. An aerial observer reported sighting two vehicles with rocket platforms south of Kaesong.

Navy

No report of naval air operations on the west coast was received. Task Force 77 on the east coast was engaged in resupply activities. Blockading warships on the east coast bombarded enemy troop and supply installations and lines of communications in the Songjin, Tanchon, and Wonsan areas. In the west, naval vessels fired at the approaches to Haeju harbor.

Air

Land-based aircraft of the Far East Air Force flew 767 effective sorties on 22 August, of which 403 were combat. A total of 68 enemy jets were observed; 27 of these were encountered, and two were damaged. One F-86 was lost due to unknown causes. Far East Bomber Command flew only one effective sortie.

II. Military Intelligence

Air

Aerial photographs of Sinanju airfield on the Chongchon River in northwestern Korea taken on 17 August show 3,000 feet of runway possibly serviceable. Numerous vehicle tracks and repair activity were noted on the runway. (Sinanju, 75 miles southeast of Antung, is well within the protective range of MIG-15's operating from the Yalu River airfield complex. The airfield has been used from time to time by conventional aircraft. There is no indication that the Communists are preparing for an intensified airfield repair effort similar to that of last October.

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III. General Situation

Political

The US Embassy reports that rumors are current in South Korea that An Ho-san has resigned as chairman of the Taehan Youth Corps. Presumably President Rhee's opposition to Yi Pom-sok, a close ally of An, created a split in the organization which accounted for An's resignation. Although the acting head of the Youth Corps has stated that he will not use the organization for political purposes, the Embassy feels that this is "unlikely."

Ambassador Muccio believes that the public trial of POW's by military commission for offenses committed in prison camps would lay the UN open to a new barrage of unfavorable propaganda, and give the Communists a pretext for charging that the defendants were being railroaded. He thinks that internal order can be maintained by apprehending, confining, and segregating the troublemakers.

Economic

The Department of State announced on 22 August that the United States will shortly pay the ROK \$35,000,000 for won drawings used by UN forces in South Korea. The settlement will be made under terms of the economic agreement signed by the two countries on 24 May 1952. (The ROK press and government officials had begun to criticize the delay in payment, occasioned by the need to set up an adequate US control mechanism over the ROK's use of the foreign exchange. This payment should substantially retard the current inflation.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8047, 25 August 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

Ground action on 23 August was limited to minor enemy probes and patrol clashes. The two most serious engagements occurred at opposite ends of the front as a Chinese platoon briefly probed US 1st Marine Division positions near Punji in the west and North Koreans for two hours fought a ROK 5th Division raiding party on the east coast near Oemyon. The following day, 24 August, is described as being "unusually quiet." Principal enemy contacts took place in the east central sector between ROK patrols and their Chinese opponents.

Navy

UN carrier-based planes flew 134 sorties on 23 August and none were flown on 24 August due to bad weather. Surface ships maintained the blockade and bombarded enemy targets between Songjin and Wonsan on the east coast and in the Chodo-Sokto area on the west coast.

Air

Land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 381 effective sorties, including 148 combat, on 23 August. The following day only 69 combat sorties were flown out of a total of 258. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered on either day. On 23 August bomber missions totalled 23; a supply and industrial area near Pyongyang was the main target attacked by 10 of the bombers. On 24 August, 14 effective bomber sorties were flown, 12 of which bombed a supply center at Anju.

II. Military Intelligence

Guerrilla Activity

Active Communist strength in South Korea is estimated by the Far East Command at 1,098 armed and 766 unarmed guerrillas with only about 100 automatic weapons among these bands. While FECOM anticipates no danger to guarded installations and localities at present, the fall harvest usually brings on increased guerrilla foraging which may affect agricultural activity in more remote areas.

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Ground

Far East Command reported the relief of the Chinese 12th Army's 31st Division by the 34th Division in east central Korea. (This is apparently a routine change.)

III. General Situation

Political

The trial of 12 persons accused of participation in the attempted assassination of President Rhee opened on 22 August. Assemblyman Kim Si-hyon testified that he planned to kill Rhee because of his increasingly tyrannical behavior, but decided at the last minute to merely frighten Rhee. Accordingly he dampened the cartridges without the knowledge of the assailant to make sure the pistol would not fire.

Kim also testified that he had received large bribes from Prime Minister Chang's Silla-ho Party and the Ministry of Justice to support the "compromise" constitutional amendment.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8048, 26 August 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Chinese troops in the western sector near Punji again attempted to wrest Hill 122, Bunker Hill, from the US 1st Marine Division on the night of 25 August. A Chinese company, later reinforced to battalion strength, tried vainly for over two hours near midnight to take the Marine outpost, but finally withdrew after suffering over 100 casualties. Before daylight on 26 August another brief probe by the Chinese was repulsed by the Marines. In the east central sector a Chinese platoon made an unsuccessful 45-minute probe against a ROK 7th Division outpost near Mulguji.

Navy

There were no air operations against the enemy on either Korean coast due to inclement weather. On the east coast, naval surface units maintained the blockade and bombarded shore installations in the Wonsan area. Targets in the vicinity of Chodo and Chinnampo were bombarded by naval units in the west.

Air

For the report period ending at midnight, 25 August, a total of 237 effective land-based aircraft sorties were flown, of which 59 were combat. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered. Far East Bomber Command mounted six bomber sorties on the night of 25 August. Three of the aircraft bombed a Chinnampo marshaling yard while the remaining bombers flew leaflet and close support missions.

II. Military Intelligence

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Army

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The assistant chief of staff of the North Korean Army [redacted] stated on 6 August that his army is taking advantage of the delay in truce negotiations to train home guard units in North Korea and combat divisions in Manchuria. (While the North Koreans are undoubtedly training local defense units, there is no confirmatory intelligence to indicate a North Korean training program of any scale in Manchuria.)

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Air

During the US medium bomber attack in the early morning of 24 August against a rail target very near the Manchurian border, enemy night interceptors were encountered in six engagements. Only one of the unidentified aircraft involved made aggressive firing passes at the bombers, and this one was probably destroyed by the B-29 gunners. Some of the Communist planes had a high rate of speed and were observed to be swept-wing types. No damage was suffered by the US aircraft.

Enemy Rear Areas

Last week UN aerial observers reported sighting a southbound railroad train near Aoji-dong, a Korean village close to the Soviet-Korean-Chinese border. Far East Air Force believes the train came from Manchuria rather than the USSR. (A southbound train in this area could only be destined for the port cities of Najin and Unggi in extreme northeastern Korea. There is no through rail link from this coastal area southward.)

III. General Situation

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Political

[redacted] prior to 6 August the North Korean government decreed that all civilian ministries and agencies in the government would assume a paramilitary role and would be subordinate to a "Labor Party-Armed Forces Joint Council." The decree stated that this military state would continue until all Korea was unified. Reasons advanced for this change were that the North Korean and Chinese Communist governments were convinced that the US still entertained aggressive designs in the area, even if the cease-fire talks should succeed, and that the North Koreans must be prepared because the government "will never cease to fight for the unification of Korea." (There has been no indication of any major change in North Korean governmental organization. Immediately after the war began in 1950, all executive functions in Communist North Korea were turned over to a "War Council" with supreme authority.)

Propaganda

In broadcasts on 23 and 25 August, Radio Peiping detailed additional atrocities allegedly perpetrated on Chinese prisoners held by the United Nations. The source of Peiping's comments are Chinese soldiers who were "forced to become spies." One broadcast described the burial of 3 Chinese soldiers who had been badly mutilated in "secret American experiments," while the other referred to a "previously unreported massacre." (Previous enemy propaganda claims of UN mistreatment of POW's have been general or have stopped short of detailed descriptions of the alleged atrocities. Another propaganda broadcast cited these alleged atrocity victims as being among the POW's the UN refused to repatriate.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8049, 27 August 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

Weather conditions on 26 August limited ground action to probes and brief patrol clashes across the front. Flood conditions in enemy territory appear to have made all roads south of Pyongyang in the central sector impassable and to have washed out all bridges over the Nam River in the eastern sector. The only significant probe occurred in the western sector where elements of the US 1st Marine Division turned back an undetermined number of Chinese Communists probing an outpost on Bunker Hill.

Navy

No carrier-borne aircraft flew sorties on 26 August due to replenishing operations. Surface ships maintained the blockade and bombarded targets in the vicinity of Songjin on the Korean east coast and Chodo on the Korean west coast.

Air

UN land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force flew 266 effective sorties, including 75 combat, on 26 August. UN medium bombers flew 10 effective sorties; seven were directed against a supply area in Pyongyang. No enemy planes were encountered.

II. Military Intelligence

Army

Eight enemy prisoners interrogated by UN forces during the period 14 to 19 August revealed that none had any knowledge of a coming offensive. All had been instructed to defend their present positions. (Indications still point to a determined enemy defense along the battle line in Korea.)

Air

For the week ending 24 August MIG pilots flew 160 sorties, an increase of 90 over the week ending 17 August. In contrast to that week, the Communist pilots showed little aggressiveness as only 55 sorties engaged UN pilots. In

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most of these engagements the MIG's seemed intent on evasion rather than combat. Although UN medium bombers penetrated to the Yalu River area on 18-19 August, only five Communist aircraft made ineffective interception efforts. During the report period, two MIG's were destroyed, six damaged and one possibly destroyed.

III. General Situation

Cease-fire

Speaking at a conference of North Korean general staff officers on 6 August, the North Korean assistant chief of staff for operations, Ki Sok-pona, reportedly stated that the Chinese and North Koreans had agreed to reach an accord with the UN at Panmunjom and "then mount joint political and espionage operations in South Korea and Japan." The North Korean general added that control of South Korea would be effected by increasing internal dissension and by guerrilla activity. Following the domination of South Korea, the next objective of the "solid Asian front" would be to "take Formosa." (The North Korean officer reportedly making these statements is a Soviet-Korean and would probably be aware of any major decisions made. While there are no indications of such a Chinese-North Korean agreement to conclude a cease-fire or to act jointly, the line of action advocated against South Korea is entirely plausible.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8050, 28 August 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Ground action across the front on 27 August was light. The most significant action occurred in the east central sector, where a Chinese Communist platoon attacked elements of the ROK 3rd Division on Hill 590 near Talchon. After three and a half hours of sporadic fighting, the enemy withdrew. Elsewhere action was limited to minor probes and patrol clashes. The enemy employed 4,227 rounds of artillery and mortar during the period.

Navy

UN carrier-based aircraft flew 353 reported sorties on 27 August, with totals still incomplete. Targets attacked were undamaged hydroelectric installations and supply and transportation positions, primarily on the east coast. Naval surface units maintained the blockade and bombarded targets between Songjin and Wonsan in the east and Chinnampo to Haeju in the west.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 989 effective sorties on 27 August, 644 of which were combat. Far Eastern Bomber Command flew 18 effective sorties. No enemy aircraft were sighted.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

III. General Situation

Political

Prime Minister Chang in a 23 August broadcast stated that the ROK Government will hold by-elections for the 27 vacant seats in the National Assembly prior to elections for the newly created House of Councilors. Chang gave no specific dates as to when the two elections would be held but stated that they were of

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"urgent necessity." (Rhee probably feels that by holding the National Assembly by-elections in the near future, he can fill these vacant seats with his adherents before the opposition is fully organized. In addition, victory in the first instance would give Rhee a major psychological advantage in the House of Councilors elections.)

Ambassador Muccio reports that the National Assembly probe of the tungsten dollar scandal was given top play in most South Korean newspapers. An undertone of considerable carping at the government ministers responsible was noted. The Assembly questioned the Finance Minister on 25 and 26 August; on the latter date, the Agriculture and Forestry Minister was also present.

Propaganda

Radio Peiping claimed on 27 August that American aircraft continued intrusion "over the territorial air of northeast China." Between 25 July and 25 August, 172 groups of American planes allegedly made 822 flights over various cities in Liaotung and Kirin Provinces. (Several of the locations specified in the broadcast are as much as 30 miles from the Korea-Manchuria border.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8051, 29 August 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

The front line was very quiet on 28 August, with only minor patrol clashes and enemy probes. No probe was made in more than platoon strength and none lasted longer than half an hour.

Navy

UN carrier-based aircraft flew 188 sorties on 28 August against enemy troop and supply installations. Surface vessels bombarded enemy targets on the Korean east coast in the vicinity of Songjin and Tanchon and on the west coast in the Amgak and Haeju areas.

Air

Far East Air Force land-based aircraft flew 529 effective sorties on 28 August of which 267 were combat. Medium bombers flew five sorties on close support, leaflet and reconnaissance missions. No enemy aircraft were reported.

II. Military Intelligence

Enemy Rear Areas

UN visual air reconnaissance indicates that the recent floods have caused considerable damage to bridges and road nets in North Korea. In the Pyongyang area, however, all main supply routes south to the coast appear to be in good condition; the rivers in this area were not particularly high.

III. General Situation

Political

On 26 August it was announced in the ROK National Assembly that a caucus of negotiating groups had decided to shelve plans for holding by-elections for the 27 vacant assembly seats. Ambassador Muccio observes that both President Rhee and Prime Minister Chang are pressing for these elections as soon as possible. (Such action on the part of the supposedly cowed Assemblymen indicates continued resistance to Rhee's dictatorial methods against that body.)

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The National Assembly committee investigating the "tungsten dollar" scandal went to President Rhee on 26 August to advise him of their results so far. Rhee is reported to have diverted the conversation to the subject of the additional constitutional amendments which he has proposed. The President threatened that if the Assembly did not cooperate he would clean the "wrong-doers" out of the legislature.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8052, 30 August 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

The relative quiet continued across the front on 29 August with ground action limited to patrol clashes and brief probes. The longest engagement lasted a half hour and occurred in the western sector, where a Chinese Communist squad probed a US 1st Marine Division outpost on Bunker Hill.

Navy

Naval air sorties on 29 August totalled 368 with not all reports completed. Carrier-based aircraft from Task Force 77 on the east coast participated in the raid on Pyongyang and also attacked targets in the Wonsan area. Aircraft from the British carrier, Ocean, bombed and strafed west coast installations from Chinnampo to the Han River estuary. Surface units maintained the blockade of both Korean coasts. A UN vessel on the east coast captured an enemy sampan containing 23 North Koreans.

Air

UN land-based aircraft on 29 August flew 1,552 effective sorties, of which 1,229 were combat. The massive daytime raid on Pyongyang was conducted by 835 fighter-bomber sorties made up of US Air Force, US Marine, South African, Australian, and South Korean air units. Considerable damage was inflicted on the North Korean capital at a cost of three UN aircraft lost and six damaged by antiaircraft fire.

Communist MIG-15's were out in force during the day, but did not venture south of the Chongchon River which is well north of Pyongyang. Of these, 63 were observed with 26 encountered by UN F-86's. One F-86 received major damage and one MIG-15 was destroyed and two were damaged. Medium bombers flew 16 sorties against undamaged or repaired portions of the Changjin hydroelectric power system in the northeast and two other B-29's attacked a rail yard at Chinnampo. Seven other B-29's flew reconnaissance and close support missions. One B-29 is currently unreported and a search is under way.

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II. Military Intelligence

Enemy Rear Areas

US radio monitors report that Radio Pyongyang, North Korea's principal broadcasting station, failed to come on the air for its regularly scheduled broadcasts on 30 August. (The 29 August raid of the UN on Pyongyang, coupled with the deteriorated power situation in North Korea, is probably responsible for the Communist radio's silence.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8053, 2 September 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Enemy ground action in Korea on 30 and 31 August was limited to the usual small probing actions and minor patrol clashes. On 1 September the ROK 5th Division sector on the east coast became active as a North Korean platoon attempted unsuccessfully to overrun a ROK outpost. A ROK force countered with a raiding party, but met heavy enemy resistance and was forced to withdraw. Minor probes and patrol clashes occurred elsewhere on the front on 1 September.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 82 sorties on 30 August, no sorties on 31 August, and 435 on 1 September, the largest naval raid in recent months. Chief targets on 1 September were the synthetic petroleum plant and coal mines at Aoji-dong on the Soviet-Korean border. Other important targets hit were remaining facilities at the Chongjin iron works and installations at the Musan iron mines, the largest in Korea.

Surface vessels on 30 and 31 August and on 1 September maintained the blockade and bombarded enemy gun positions on the Korean east coast in the vicinity of Chongjin and troop and supply installations in the Songjin and Wonsan areas. UN naval vessels on the Korean west coast destroyed targets in the Upchon and Haeju areas.

Air

On 30 August, a total of 656 land-based sorties were flown, including 337 combat. During the report period, 97 MIG's were observed, all in the Chongchon River-Yalu River area. Fifty-one MIG's were encountered, four destroyed, and one probably destroyed and 10 damaged. In addition, four more MIG's were claimed destroyed or damaged. Far East Bomber Command flew 18 effective sorties on 30 August, 11 aircraft bombing a Pyongyang supply center. The following day, 31 August, only 109 combat out of 291 effective sorties were flown. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered. A supply center at Kangso, south of Pyongyang, was attacked by 10 bombers during the night 31 August-1 September. On 1 September, 812 land-based sorties were flown of which 513 were combat. A total of 65 MIG's were observed in "MIG Alley" in northwest Korea; 32 were encountered and two damaged with no damage to UN aircraft. There were only two bomber missions on 1 September, both propaganda leaflet drops over 23 North Korean cities.

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II. Military Intelligence

Army

The Far East Command reports that the North Korean 8th Division has replaced the 47th Division in the North Korean I Corps sector on the east coast. FECOM's acceptance of this relief is based upon the statements of recently captured 8th Division POW's. (Little significance other than a routine relief is attached to this move. The 47th Division has been long in combat while the 8th has had over a year out of the line.)

III. General Situation

Political

In a surprise move on 29 August, President Rhee replaced Home Minister Kim Tae-son with a provincial governor, Chin Hon-sik. Chin is reported by the US Mission in Korea to be an extreme rightist and an associate of Louise Im and Yun Chi-yong, members of the inner clique surrounding President Rhee.

Also replaced in this latest cabinet shift was the reasonably competent Minister of Agriculture Ham In-sop. The new Minister is Sin Chung-mok, a strong pro-Rhee member of the National Assembly.

Prime Minister Chang Taek-sang, who, according to a recent constitutional amendment, must propose cabinet changes, was not informed of this shuffle until it was announced.

(Rhee, by this move, has effectively, albeit illegally, stopped any serious bid for power that might have emanated from Prime Minister Chang and former Home Minister Kim. The appointment of Governor Chin, an intimate of the defeated vice presidential candidate Yi Pom-sok, to the powerful Home Ministry may indicate a resurgence of Yi Pom-sok's influence.)

Propaganda

Under a Pyongyang dateline, Moscow Tass on 31 August credited the "Central News Agency" of Korea with a statement that 1,000 members of the Japanese police reserve were sent to the Korean front in July. (American employment in Korea of Japanese police reservists has been periodically charged by Radio Pyongyang in the past.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8054, 3 September 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

The tempo of enemy activity increased across the front on 2 September. Heaviest action occurred in the ROK 3rd Division sector near the east central Talchon area where two Chinese platoons, supported by over 3,000 rounds of mortar and artillery fire, tried for over an hour to take a ROK outpost. Other noteworthy enemy platoon-size probes took place southwest of Mabang in the US 2nd Division's west central sector and in the ROK 8th Division's sector in the east. Patrol clashes were heavy, lasting in some cases over an hour.

Navy

Carrier-based aircraft flew 335 sorties on 2 September against enemy supply and transportation installations on both coasts. Surface vessels bombarded targets in the area between Songjin and Wonsan on the east coast and in the Changson area on the west coast.

Air

Land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 683 effective sorties on 2 September of which 388 were combat. Sinanju airfield was attacked by 165 fighter-bombers in a daylight raid. The evening of 1 September, there was a deep southern penetration when four enemy MIG's were encountered by UN aircraft just north of Haeju. On 2 September 18 MIG's were observed in the Yalu River area but none were encountered. Due to adverse weather conditions only one bomber mission was flown on the night of 2-3 September.

II. Military Intelligence

Enemy Rear Areas

UN reconnaissance of vehicle traffic in North Korea for the week ending 28 August reveals that flood waters in the east and central zones has caused some dislocation in the enemy's movement of supplies. Damage in these two zones caused the Communists to increase their use of western routes which were reported to be in good condition. Twenty-five percent of all vehicles sighted during the week were traveling on the Pyongyang-Haeju-Kaesong route. The number of sightings

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during the week was extremely low, probably due to adverse weather conditions which hampered the UN reconnaissance activity.

III. General Situation

Political

The US Embassy in Pusan reports that there is "some talk" among National Assemblymen that if President Rhee does not oust Finance Minister Paek, because of his connection with the tungsten dollar scandal, a nonconfidence vote against the cabinet may be requested. (Rhee's dismissal of the Minister of Agriculture on 29 August was probably partially motivated by a desire to mollify the Assembly committee investigating the fraud. Rhee may be forced to dismiss Paek as the probers have been quite vociferous, and the press has given the scandal much publicity.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8055, 4 September 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

The Korean front on 3 September was quiet with only a few patrol engagements and minor probes. The US 1st Marine Division in the west near Panmunjom received a 5-minute probe from a Chinese platoon. In the east central sector near Yuusil, a North Korean squad probed a US 25th Division outpost position. After an hour fight 11 enemy soldiers were killed and one was captured.

Navy

Due to a tropical storm UN carrier-based planes did not fly any sorties on 3 September. Surface vessels on the Korean east coast maintained the blockade and captured 14 prisoners from an enemy sampan. Korean west coast naval ships bombarded an enemy irrigation dam and gun emplacements near Haeju.

Air

Only 130 effective land-based sorties were flown on 3 September of which 52 were combat. UN fighters observed 22 enemy MIG's between the Chongchon and Yalu Rivers in the early morning of 4 September. Ten of the MIG's were encountered with one reported damaged. There was no damage to UN aircraft. Far East Bomber Command mounted 58 sorties on the night of 3-4 September. Changjin hydroelectric plant number one, about 40 miles north of Hamhung, was attacked by 50 of the bombers.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

III. General Situation

Political

[redacted]
[redacted] as of 25 August President Rhee was planning the early replacement of Commerce and Industry Minister Yi Kyo-son. Finance Minister Paek Tu-chin

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reportedly is hoping to be assigned to the government's economic mission to the United States. [REDACTED] Sin Sung-mo is to be appointed head of a "Maritime Inspection Committee," now under reorganization, and will be sent to Japan to investigate potential salvage operations. (Finance Minister Paek has recently become deeply enmeshed in the National Assembly scandal investigations. Former Prime Minister Sin was for many months in semi-hiding in Japan. Reported to have made his peace with Rhee, he is back in Korea and is apparently scheduled to stage a comeback in the government.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
8056, 5 September 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

After two very minor probes on 4 September, the US 1st Marine Division outpost on Bunker Hill in western Korea was subjected to an attack by two Chinese companies in the early hours of 5 September. This Chinese probe, supported by 2,250 rounds of artillery and mortar fire, was repulsed after a fight of nearly 2 hours. Other Marine outposts to the north and east of Bunker Hill received minor enemy probes during the period. Small enemy probes took place in the 1st Commonwealth and US 3rd Marine Division sectors in the west and in the ROK 2nd and US 25th Division areas in central and eastern Korea.

Navy

UN naval aircraft on the Korean west coast flew 97 reported sorties on 4 September with the total flight tally incomplete. Air activity by carrier-based planes on the Korean east coast ceased as Task Force 77 engaged in replenishing operations. Enemy targets were bombarded by naval surface vessels in the vicinity of Songjin and Tanchon on the east coast, and in the Angak area on the west coast.

Air

On 4 September land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 853 effective sorties of which 565 were combat. Installations in Sonchon, located in MIG alley, were attacked by 279 of the fighters. During the period, 110 MIG's were observed and 73 encountered by UN aircraft. A total of 13 MIG's were reported destroyed and 7 damaged. The UN lost four Sabres with one other suffering minor damage. There were only four bomber missions flown on the night of 4-5 September. Three of the aircraft flew leaflet and close support missions while the remaining aircraft bombed Hwangju, a town located on the main supply route between Pyongyang and Haeju.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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III. General Situation

Economic

The US Army representative on the US-ROK Combined Economic Board believes that the won-dollar exchange rate should, "as an opening wedge," be changed from 6,000 won to one US dollar to 18,000 to 1 beginning 1 October. Army representatives point out that American and foreign nationals are receiving 24,000 to 1 in the open market and the exchange rate based on the present world market price of rice would be about 45,000 to 1. They add that the present rate is unrealistic and works against fair treatment for US troops. (The Republic of Korea, in negotiating the economic agreement which established the board, was adamant in demanding the retention of the current 6,000 to 1 rate. Although the rate is unrealistic, the US Ambassador feels that because the board has just started to operate and the US payment of \$35,000,000 was made only recently, the US should wait a few months for these arrangements to have some effect.)

Propaganda

Radio Peiping on 4 September quoted an article by Alan Winnington of the London Daily Worker in which the correspondent accused American top negotiator General Harrison with threatening an extension of bacterial warfare against North Korea. While the article emphasized this, the propaganda point was hinged on a five-word quote, "disease and dislocation of homes," which Harrison may have employed in connection with the devastation created by bombing. (The Communist negotiators at Panmunjom have never brought up the question of bacterial warfare during the negotiations. It is possibly of propaganda significance that the Communists have gone to such lengths to associate the UN negotiators with threatening BW.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9301, 6 September 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Action continued heavy in the US 1st Marine Division sector near Punji in western Korea. A reinforced Chinese company attacked Marine outpost positions early in the morning of 5 September. The attack, coordinated with a squad-size probe nearby, was supported by 2,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire. After a 35-minute engagement the enemy withdrew, leaving an estimated 50 killed in action. UN patrols along the rest of the front engaged in short fire-fights with Communist defenders, but no serious action developed.

Navy

Aircraft from Carrier Task Force 77 on the east coast flew 83 sorties against enemy installations in the Kowon-Wonsan area, while 43 UN naval aircraft on the west coast sortied against enemy troop and supply areas in the Changjon area.

UN surface vessels bombarded the east coast near Songjin, Hungnam, and Wonsan. No report of bombardment was received from the west.

Air

Land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 1,223 effective sorties on 5 September, of which 820 were combat. Fighter-bombers flew 415 daylight sorties, of which 226 were directed at a mining installation near Tokchon in north central Korea. This installation, where heavy activity had been observed, consisted of a crushing plant, ore processing plant and local electric power installations. Medium bombers flew 16 sorties during the night. Eleven of these were directed against enemy installations in the Hamhung area in northeastern Korea. Seventy-two Communist MIG-15's were observed by UN F-86 pilots, with 22 encountered. Four MIG's were reported destroyed and three damaged at a cost of one F-86 damaged.

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II. Military Intelligence

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[redacted] tension between 600 loyal South Koreans and 100 North Korean sympathizers among the prisoners of war at Kangdong camp

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near Pyongyang resulted in a riot on 10 July. Armed guards restored order within two hours. Five leaders of the pro-ROK group were promptly executed and rations were reduced.

On 18 July the refusal of strong South Korean sympathizers at another camp near Pyongyang to take part in propaganda lectures or work details resulted in an outbreak of fighting with pro-North Korean squad leaders. Ten prisoners were wounded by rifle fire before order was restored. Food restrictions were applied as punishment. (This is the first report of this nature.)

III. General Situation

Cease-fire

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Four Soviet officers in civilian clothes accompanied by a radio team are located in a house in Kaesong, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The leader of this group is Vladimir Chekhalov, who has his headquarters in Peiping and is not associated with the Soviet Advisory Group in North Korea.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9302, 8 September 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

Action was heavy over the weekend as the enemy demonstrated determination and considerable firepower in attacking UN positions along the line. Principal action on 6 September occurred in the US 1st Marine Division sector near Pmji in the west where Chinese attacks of up to battalion strength captured certain Marine outposts on Bunker Hill, but were repulsed elsewhere in the Marines sector. In the east central sector on Saturday, Chinese troops drove a ROK Capital Division unit from an outpost. The enemy brought up three tanks in support of this engagement.

The following day, the east central sector erupted as the enemy fired an unprecedented 32,292 rounds of artillery and mortar shells in support of the Chinese defense of newly-won outpost positions. Hand-to-hand combat was continuing between the ROK's and the Chinese at the end of the report period. Action also flared in the US 25th Division sector farther to the east where North Korean elements closed to hand-to-hand combat on 6 September. Although the enemy's attack was renewed the following day, no gains were made.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 227 sorties on 6 September against enemy troop and supply installations on both coasts. Surface vessels maintained the blockade and bombarded targets between Songjin and Kojo on the Korean east coast and in the Chodo, Ongjin, and Haeju areas on the west coast. No report for naval action on 7 September has been received.

Air

Land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 819 effective sorties on 6 September of which 515 were combat. The UN aircraft observed 54 MIG's during the period and encountered 17. One MIG was damaged and one probably destroyed with no damage to friendly aircraft. FEAF Bomber Command mounted 18 effective sorties on the night of 6-7 September. One of the bombers attacked a marshaling yard at Chinnampo while 12 additional aircraft bombed a supply center in Pyongyang. No report has been received concerning air activity on 7 September.

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II. Military Intelligence

ROK Army

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ROK

Lieutenant General Chong Il-kwon expects to be appointed chairman of the proposed ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff. When he obtains this position, Chong allegedly will attempt to "purge" the Japanese clique, including the former chief of staff and the two ROK Corps commanders, from any important posts in the army. He anticipates the backing of Sin Song-mo, formerly Prime Minister, and of Colonel "Snake" Kim

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(General Chong, a highly competent officer, has just returned to Korea from the US.)

(The Japanese clique, until recently in the ascendancy in the ROK Army, has provided many competent senior officers but has incurred President Rhee's wrath by its neutrality in the recent political crisis. Officers loyal to Chong are reportedly those who have primarily been influenced by the US Advisory Group in Korea.)

III. General Situation

Economic

North Korean civilians, captured from sampans by a US Navy vessel on 29 August, stated that there is a southward movement of civilians in the northeastern coastal area near Iwon because of the lack of food in the area. (This report further confirms the dire civilian food shortage in North Korea. Most of the rice grown north of the 38th Parallel is collected by the regime and doled out to the military, government officials, and other favored segments of the population.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9303, 9 September 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Heavy action on two hills near Yulsa in the ROK Capital Division sector in east central Korea continued through 8 September. Despite heavy counter-attacks by South Korean troops throughout the day, the Chinese still held the contested hills. In the defense of the hill nearest Yulsa, the enemy used over 6,000 rounds of mortar and artillery fire during a seven-hour period and fighting continued at the end of the report period. Elsewhere along the front limited enemy probes and patrol clashes occurred, the most notable a five-minute Chinese probe in the US 1st Marine Division sector in the west.

Navy

Carrier-based planes flew 33 sorties on 8 September against targets located between Chinnampo and Haeju with the tally of flights not complete. No sorties were flown on the Korean east coast as Task Force 77 engaged in replenishing. Blockade ships bombarded enemy positions in the vicinity of Songjin, Tanchon, and Chaho on the east coast and the Ongjin Peninsula on the west coast.

Air

On 7 September, 192 land-based combat sorties out of a total of 470 effective sorties were flown. UN pilots observed 66 MIG's and encountered 48, all in the Yalu River area. Two MIG's were destroyed, one probably destroyed and eight reportedly damaged with no damage to UN aircraft. Only six bomber sorties were flown on the night of 7-8 September in photo reconnaissance, close support or leaflet missions. A total of 811 land-based sorties were flown on 8 September of which 540 were combat. During the period, 120 MIG's were observed in "MIG Alley" and 35 were encountered. The UN fighters destroyed five enemy aircraft, and eight others were reportedly damaged, again with no damage to friendly aircraft. On the night of 8-9 September, 25 effective bomber sorties were mounted with 20 of the aircraft attacking a supply center in Yangdok.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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III. General Situation

Political

US officials in Korea state that the ROK Justice Minister and the Office of Legislation are reportedly working on drafts of the seven new constitutional amendments which President Rhee proposed in mid-July. It is reported that some of the legislators feel that the "dispirited assembly" will not block the amendments, while others fear a repetition of the recent political crisis. (The amendments, if passed, would severely circumscribe the powers of the legislature and all but do away with democratic government in South Korea. There are indications, however, that the National Assembly will offer vigorous opposition if the amendments are submitted.)

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Finance

Minister Paek Tu-chin is to be replaced by Yi Chae-hyong, currently one of the ranking members of the Liberal Party in the National Assembly. (Paek has been under interpellation by the Assembly on several occasions recently because of his alleged involvement in a major South Korean scandal. His replacement in the near future is to be expected.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9304, 10 September 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Action in the ROK Capital Division sector near Yulsa in east central Korea continued to highlight the ground war. One of the contested hills was seized from the Chinese in the late evening of 9 September. The other hill nearest Yulsa was still held by Chinese troops, although South Korean elements were only 50 yards from the hill's crest. Elsewhere on the front a slight increase in the number of enemy probes and patrol clashes took place. Notable was an attack by a Chinese squad against an outpost of the Colombian battalion in the US 7th Division sector in central Korea. This eight-minute probe was supported by mortar fire and appeared to be "extremely well organized and executed."

Navy

UN carrier-based planes flew 240 sorties on 9 September against enemy troop and supply installations and a power plant. No report has been received on air operations on the Korean west coast. Surface vessels maintained the blockade and bombarded enemy storage and transportation targets in the area from Songjin to Wonsan on the east coast and in the Chodo and Ongjin areas on the west coast.

Air

On 9 September 616 combat missions out of 1,016 effective land-based sorties were flown. A North Korean Army military academy at Sakchu was attacked by 76 UN fighter-bombers while Sabre jets flew cover. During this operation, 205 enemy MIG's were observed and 132 encountered in the Yalu-Chongchon River area. UN aircraft destroyed 6 MIG's, probably destroyed another, and reportedly damaged 13. Three F-84's were destroyed. Far East Air Force bomber command mounted 16 effective sorties on 9 September, 11 of which bombed a supply area at Sopo, north of Pyongyang.

II. Military Intelligence

Air

US aerial observers reported 10 pieces of heavy engineering equipment on an airfield runway outside the North Korean east coast city of Wonsan. (Sporadic attempts are made by the Communists to maintain airfields in the Wonsan-Hamhung

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area in operational condition. The presence of this equipment indicates that another such attempt may be under way.)

III. General Situation

Political

According to a Chinese Communist news dispatch from Mukden, a North Korean "autonomous people's government" has been established under Chinese auspices in Manchuria on the northeast Korean border. The government was set up on 3 September in the Yenpien district of Kirin Province according to the report and will operate at the "district level." It was added that the 540,000 Koreans in the district constitute 74 percent of the local populace. (It is certain that this district will not be an independent governmental unit. The Chinese have "established" about 150 of these autonomous governments, partly as a sop to the large national minority groups in China. Interrogation of North Koreans formerly resident in this area indicates that "cultural tolerance" is the extent of autonomy allowed.)

Radio Pusan broadcast on 9 September a statement by Home Affairs Minister Kim regarding the tightening of controls on persons illegally leaving for Japan. Kim acknowledged that there are some individuals who are seeking personal safety in Japan, "still the target of our national rancor." The Home Minister threatened these individuals with "vigorous and strict measures." (South Korea has not previously made a very serious attempt to curtail the departure of illegal emigrants to Japan. The successful stoppage of these departures will somewhat ameliorate the now strained relations between the two nations.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9305, 11 September 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

The fight for the two hills near Yulsa in the ROK Capital Division sector in east central Korea continued fiercely on 10 September. The hill nearest Yulsa was recaptured by the South Koreans during the period, but a heavy Chinese counter-attack drove the UN troops from the prominence later in the evening. On the other hill, recaptured by ROK forces on 9 September, two Chinese companies, supported by 18,000 rounds of mortar and artillery fire, tried vainly to take the position. Fighting often hand-to-hand, continued in the sector at the end of the period. Elsewhere on the front, the British Commonwealth Division in the west repulsed an enemy platoon-size probe, as did ROK 2nd Division elements in the central sector.

Navy

Carrier-based planes flew 235 sorties on 10 September with the total tally of flights incomplete. Targets included supply and transportation installations in the vicinity of Tashung Island and between Hyesanjin and Iwon in northeastern Korea. Naval air operations for the Korean west coast were not reported. Blockade ships on the east coast destroyed buildings and warehouses in the vicinity of Chongjin and bombarded targets between Hungnam and Wonsan. The report for west coast naval surface operations was not received.

Air

On 10 September land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 906 effective sorties, including 571 combat. Twenty-five UN Sabres on patrol in the Yalu River area observed 75 enemy swept-wing aircraft on Tatungkou airfield. There were, however, no encounters with enemy jet fighters during the report period. On the night 10-11 September only 5 bomber sorties were flown and these were on close support, leaflet drop, and photo reconnaissance missions.

II. Military Intelligence

Ground

10,000 North Korean army troops are moving into barracks near Najin in northeast Korea. At the same time enemy activity in the vicinity of Haeju in western Korea

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appears to be increasing daily. (A number of intelligence reports recently have revealed that the enemy has had a growing fear that the UN is planning another amphibious operation; their anxiety may be reflected in this coastal security activity.)

Air

Communist air activity during the week ending 7 September was characterized by the Red pilots' general lack of aggressiveness, in contrast to previous weeks. In encounters with UN aircraft, there was an evident lack of experience or proficiency on the Communists' part and many of the encounters actually consisted of no more than fleeting engagements. From the staggering enemy losses combined with the lack of aggressiveness, Far East Air Force surmises that apparently inexperienced pilots were used to a large extent in the enemy's air effort. During the report period, 18 MIG's were destroyed, 5 probably destroyed, and 23 reportedly damaged. UN losses totaled four Sabre jets destroyed and two others damaged.

III. General Situation

Propaganda

The South Korean press has recently become increasingly critical of the Panmunjom negotiations and editorials have commented unfavorably on an alleged proposal to shift the conference site to the UN.

There has also been a step-up in anti-Japanese newspaper comment. One South Korean paper views the bombing of North Korea and the consequent destruction of the North Korean economy as pleasing only to Japan which will thus find an opportunity for economic penetration.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9306, 12 September 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

There was no further action on the two hills near Yulsa in the ROK Capital Division sector in east central Korea on 11 September. Bunker Hill in western Korea was briefly probed by Chinese Communists but US 1st Division Marines successfully repulsed the attack. Elsewhere along the front there were numerous enemy probes and patrol clashes with the enemy employing 28,335 rounds of artillery and mortar fire.

Navy - Air

Due to technical communications difficulties, no Navy or Air reports are available at time of publication.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

III. General Situation

Political

According to an Associated Press dispatch the South Korean National Assembly on 11 September passed a bill prohibiting standing votes on constitutional amendments. The bill, which was passed 89-0, also provided for the overriding of presidential vetoes by the Assembly and the confirmation of appointments of prime ministers by the president. (Use of the secret ballot would lessen the president's ability to pressure or punish opposition assemblymen. Passage of this bill, undoubtedly designed to block President Rhee's seven new constitutional amendments, is the clearest indication since the presidential elections that the legislature still contains a forceful and sizeable opposition.)

During Ambassador Muccio's 7 September farewell call on the President, Rhee rehashed several themes. The first thing to be done, he said, was to curb inflation by providing the ROK with a sound currency. He again suggested a US loan of \$300,000,000, to be converted into bonds and left in deposit in the US as backing for a new currency issue.

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Rhee again spoke of the determination of the ROK to press for complete liberation; he suggested that the ROK Army spearhead the attack, "maybe not all the way to the Yalu," with UN Forces in the rear as reserves. The President also expressed his intention to introduce the new series of constitutional amendments in the National Assembly. This is necessary, in his view, to prevent "traitorous groups in the pay of Communists or the Japanese" from taking over the government.

Economic

UN naval air observers report that there is considerable repair activity at a damaged power plant in the Hochon system in northeastern Korea. (UN bombings of North Korean power plants have apparently had a continuing disruptive effect on what remains of the North Korean economy.)

During the month of August, the price of rice on the open market in South Korea reached an all-time high of 150,000 won per 20 liters. US officials cite persistent newspaper reports of droughts affecting this year's seemingly good rice crop and reports of shortages for September as having caused the recent increases.

At a meeting of the US-ROK Combined Economic Board, South Korean officials stated that this year's rice crop would net some 49,000,000 bushels as compared to the UN estimate of over 76,000,000. Because of the extreme difference in the forecasts, an immediate joint crop survey was decided upon to be completed the last week of September. Meanwhile, ROK officials are trying to increase rice purchases in Southeast Asia and the US.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9307, 13 September 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

A week of heavy fighting continued yesterday in the ROK Capital Division sector of the east central front. A task force from the ROK Cavalry Regiment attempted unsuccessfully for over two hours to force the enemy from "Finger Ridge," the hill nearest Yulsa. Just to the east, other South Korean elements repulsed an attack by a Chinese battalion on "Capital Hill" after almost four hours of fighting. The only other significant action along the front was in the west central sector held by the ROK 9th Division. Here a South Korean patrol was heavily engaged by a Chinese company for over an hour before the enemy withdrew. Both the ROKs and the Chinese used a heavy volume of artillery and mortar fire in the engagement.

Navy

UN carrier-based aircraft flew 241 combat sorties against enemy power plants, industrial installations, and troop areas on both coasts. Surface vessels bombarded enemy transportation and industrial targets in the Kowon and Tanchon area in the east and near Cho Island in the west.

Air

Aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 855 sorties on 12 September, of which 523 were combat. Medium bombers were very active during the night as 28 B-29's hit installations at the Suiho power plant in the Sino-Korean border. One B-29 was lost over the target and another crashed in South Korea. Bomber crews reported intense and accurate antiaircraft fire and searchlights; four bombers reported sporadic attacks from enemy night fighters. Preliminary analysis of strike photos shows that the bombs were "short to on target." During the period, UN F-86's observed 90 enemy MIG-15's, of which 20 were encountered. One MIG was downed and two reported damaged with no UN losses.

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II. Military Intelligence

Army

A Chinese Communist soldier, captured on 11 September by US Marines near Pannunjom, reported that he was a member of the [REDACTED] Training Division, Northeast Military District. (While it is possible that a training division might be deployed in Korea for maximum utilization of training opportunities, it is more probable that the PW had only recently arrived on the line and in Korea and did not know the tactical unit to which he belonged.)

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UN aerial observers on 12 September observed two large tanks parked along the road near Punji, near the front in west central Korea. Other UN aircraft attacked them with unreported results. ("Large" enemy tanks have been sighted in the past in enemy rear areas, but no tanks other than the familiar T-34 have been encountered. It is possible, however, that the ones sighted near Punji are JS-II's, believed to be organic in a Chinese armored regiment.)

Air

On 9 September, UN carrier-based aircraft observed and encountered 20 MIG-15's near Sok island off western Hwanghae province. In this southerly penetration, the enemy lost one MIG at the cost of a US Navy Corsair. (While the pattern of enemy air operations this far south is erratic, the last month has seen a growing number of enemy interceptors south of Pyongyang.)

III. General Information

Political

Radio Pyongyang on 10 September listed the North Korean delegates to the "Asian and Pacific Peace Conference," to be held in Peiping beginning 26 September. The Korean representatives will apparently be headed by Madame Pak Chong-ae. (Madame Pak, born and educated in the USSR, is a staunch and fairly influential member of the Soviet clique within the North Korean Government. She is secretary of the Korean Labor Party and Chairman of the Korean Democratic Women's League.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9308, 15 September 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

Action continued heavy over the weekend in the ROK Capital Division sector in east central Korea. The focus of fighting was "Finger Ridge" near Yulsa which the Chinese captured over a week ago. Early Sunday morning ROK elements succeeded in driving the enemy from the hill, only to be driven back themselves by a fierce Chinese counterattack later in the morning. The South Koreans attacked again before noon on Sunday, but were stopped just short of the crest. At 1100 hours the Chinese unleashed a heavy mortar and artillery barrage and at present hold the position. During Sunday's engagement, the Chinese used nearly 15,000 rounds of mortar and artillery fire. Elsewhere along the front there were minor enemy probes and patrol clashes.

Navy

Carrier-based aircraft on both the east and west coasts flew 317 sorties on 13 September and 301 sorties on the following day against enemy transportation and supply installations, a cement factory, and an unidentified enemy freighter. Surface vessels bombarded enemy troops and gun emplacements between Songjin and Wonsan on the Korean east coast and in the vicinity of Chodo and the Ongjin Peninsula on the west coast.

Air

Land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 813 sorties on 13 September of which 493 were combat. Only eight enemy MIG's were observed airborne and two were encountered, with no damage to either UN or enemy aircraft. Some 200 enemy jets were observed by F-86 pilots on Antung, Tatungkou and Takushan airfields. The 5 bomber sorties flown on the night of 13 September engaged in photo reconnaissance and leaflet drop missions.

On 14 September 373 combat out of a total of 629 effective sorties were flown. A total of 96 MIG's was observed in the Yalu River area of which 41 were encountered. Two enemy aircraft were destroyed, two probably destroyed and two damaged. One UN Sabre was destroyed and another damaged during the encounters. There were 16 effective bomber sorties on the night of 14-15 September, 14 of which attacked a supply center at Sopo near Pyongyang.

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II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 48 hours.

III. General Situation

Political

American Charge Lightner reports that the Korean press and officials during the past week have engaged in an inspired campaign to convince the Korean people that (a) the flow of UN aid goods has been reduced, with a consequent acceleration of inflation; (b) the transfer of the Korean problem to the UN and continuation of the truce negotiations are detrimental to Korean unification and the free world's stand against Communism; and (c) US-UN economic and military aid to South Korea is insufficient. (In line with this criticism, Assembly Vice Speaker Yun Chi-yong on 10 September blamed the US for the loss of China to the Communists, and expressed fear that the UNGA discussion might result in a similar error. He asserted that the US should give more attention to Korea than Japan, and called for a five billion dollar loan, assistance in arming two million South Koreans, and inclusion of the ROK in a Pacific defense pact.)

Propaganda

Radio Peiping on 14 September announced the conclusion of the work of the International Scientific Commission for the Investigation of the Facts Concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China. The Commission "confirmed" that American armed forces have waged bacteriological warfare against Korea and China. Committee members included scientists from Sweden, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Brazil, as well as from the USSR.

On 13 September Radio Peiping announced that the US Air Force from 26 August to 11 September flew a total of 740 sorties over Northeast China. The Chinese people are quoted as being "extremely indignant."

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9309, 16 September 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

The pace of action slowed markedly all along the front line in Korea on 15 September. Patrol contacts, generally of short duration, and small enemy probes in the sectors of the ROK 7th and 8th Divisions in the east constituted the day's fighting.

Navy

The tally on naval air sorties was incomplete with only 13 reported on 15 September. These planes attacked installations in the Chinnampo-Ongjin area on the west coast. Surface units on the east coast bombarded targets in the Tanchon and Chaho areas and units on the west coast patrolled without any firing.

Air

Land-based aircraft flew 587 combat sorties on 15 September out of a total of 896. In daylight raids, 223 fighter-bombers attacked targets in northwestern Korea including a major raid against installations near Sinuiju. During this raid 132 enemy MIG's were observed and 43 encountered in "MIG Alley." UN planes destroyed 8 MIG's, probably destroyed 2, and damaged two others, with a loss of one UN Sabre. During the night 15 medium bomber missions were flown, 11 of which bombed a supply center in Pyongyang.

II. Military Intelligence

Enemy Rear Areas

Analysis of enemy vehicle traffic for the week ending 11 September indicates that the Communists are continuing to pour supplies southward into the Haeju-Kaesong area in the west. One-third of the week's 9,609 vehicle sightings were on routes to this area. There was, however, an increase in vehicle activity in the central zone, probably explained by the increased enemy ground action and the heavy artillery ammunition expenditures along the east central front.

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III. General Situation

Propaganda

On 14 September Radio Peiping in a home service broadcast alleged that the Chinese Communist soldier who deserted spectacularly by driving a truck through enemy lines at Panmunjom on 11 September was, in fact, a UN espionage agent. The broadcast takes pains to point out that the UN staged this demonstration to prove "their point for detaining our POW's." (The desertion of two North Korean soldiers at Panmunjom on 28 June was followed by a nearly identical broadcast alleging that the two deserters were UN agents. These broadcasts may indicate a hitherto unsuspected Communist sensitivity concerning the POW issue.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9310, 17 September 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

For the second straight day, the Korean battle front was relatively quiet. On 16 September an enemy probe of short duration in the US 1st Marine Division sector in the west and minor probes in the ROK 3rd and 8th Division sectors and in the US 25th Division sector in the east constituted the heaviest action. Patrol clashes took place in most divisional sectors. The enemy used 4,800 rounds of artillery and mortar fire during the report period.

Navy

UN carrier-based planes flew 295 air sorties on both Korean coasts on 16 September against supply and mining installations including an ore processing plant. Surface vessels maintained the blockade and bombarded defense and transportation facilities between Chongjin and Chaho on the east coast and in the vicinity of Amgak, Chodo and Haeju on the west coast.

Air

On 16 September 903 effective sorties were flown by UN land-based aircraft of which 510 were combat. UN pilots observed 111 enemy MIG's and one type-15 in the Chongchon and Yalu River area and encountered 56 of the MIG's. A total of four enemy aircraft were destroyed, 3 damaged, and 4 probably damaged with a loss of one UN Sabre. There were no bomber missions flown on 16 September.

II. Military Intelligence

Armor

The Far East Command in a recent re-evaluation of Communist armored strength in Korea concludes that the enemy now has 450 tanks and 170 self-propelled guns. This represents an increase of 66 tanks and 36 SP guns over previous estimates. (The T-34 medium tank and the SU-76 light self-propelled gun comprise the bulk of armor believed available to Communist forces in Korea. Some captured US equipment, a few heavier but obsolescent Soviet tanks, and some larger caliber self-propelled guns may also be present.)

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Air

On 15 September, UN pilots observed an estimated 30 swept-wing aircraft taking off and landing on the Fengcheng east airfield while an additional 30 to 40 aircraft were parked at the ends of the runway in an alert position. The UN pilots commented that after the enemy aircraft were airborne, it was impossible to see them as they appeared to be "excellently camouflaged."

III. General Information

Political

Reaction in South Korean official circles to the Department of State's 14 September pamphlet on NATO is "anything but favorable," according to Clarence Rye, ROK Office of Public Information director. He declared that the pamphlet reveals that the US considers Asia only of secondary importance, and that the document is the latest in a series of "monstrous blunders" which the Department has made in Asia. He concluded that this "white paper" seemed designed to prove the Communist line that the US is not a dependable or consistent ally.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9311, 18 September 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

The heaviest fighting along the front occurred in the east central sector where Chinese Communists attacked two ROK Capital Division companies on "Finger Ridge." For five hours in the early morning of 17 September the enemy attacked, and succeeded in securing some positions on the ridge. When the action subsided, however, the ROK's had improved their fortifications. Elsewhere along the front, brief probes and patrol clashes ensued.

Navy

A total of 398 naval air sorties were flown on 17 September. On the east coast the aircraft attacked shore installations from Nanam to Hungnam while on the west coast, the Chinnampo-Haeju area was attacked. Surface units on the east coast maintained the blockade and bombarded targets in the Songjin, Tanchon and Wonsan areas. While in the west, the coastline near Cho Island was the main target.

Air

On 17 September, 1,033 effective sorties were flown by land-based aircraft of which 637 were combat. The UN pilots observed 72 enemy MIG's and encountered 27 in the Yalu River area. One MIG was destroyed and another probably damaged, with no damage to UN aircraft. During the night 17 medium bomber sorties were flown with 12 of the aircraft bombing a supply installation at Sopo, near the North Korean capital of Pyongyang.

II. Military Intelligence

ROK Army

The first meeting of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the ROK forces was held on 10 September, according to US officials, who believe the aim of the ROK Army Chief of Staff is to get a Department of National Defense into actual operation. The chairmanship of the Joint Chiefs is scheduled to be rotated monthly between the three services with meetings to be held at the headquarters of the respective

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III. General Situation

Political

American Charge Lightner reports South Korean press speculation that ROK forces are now able to hold the line without UN troops so long as arms, naval and air support are provided. This argument is reinforced in South Korea by the recent rumors of the ROK Capital Division in holding "Capitol Hill." (This appears to be another manifestation of the recently developed South Korean fear that decisions unfavorable to the Pusan regime may be taken at the UNGA. Part of this xenophobic anxiety has taken the form of demands for the build-up of the South Korean Army.)

Economic

US officials in Korea report that the ROK Government has proposed to raise the price of rice from 15,000 to 90,000 won per mal (16 lbs) in its sales to laborers and indigents. Considerable criticism from the press and National Assembly arose on the grounds that this would work an unnecessary hardship on these particular classes and that rations for government officials would continue at the old rate. The National Assembly on 10 September adopted a "compromise" price of 30,000 won per mal for all rationees, including government officials.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9312, 19 September 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

The western front in Korea erupted during the night of 18 September. In the US 3rd Division sector north of Kangso-ri, two Chinese companies attacked US outposts late in the evening. Communications with the beleaguered unit were broken and a patrol was sent out to re-establish contact, but was forced back by heavy fire. At the same time all along the 3rd Division front, there was heavy artillery and mortar fire.

To the northeast, the Chinese launched another push to take "Old Baldy." An enemy battalion, supported by artillery, mortar and tank fire, closed to hand-to-hand combat and forced the withdrawal of defending US 2nd Division infantrymen from the left side of the hill. A US counterattack this morning was meeting heavy resistance. Action continued in both the US 2nd and 3rd Division sectors at the close of the report period.

In the east central sector, the Chinese again attempted to drive the ROK Capital Division from "Finger Ridge" near Yulsa. Two determined attacks in company strength were launched during the night of 18 September, but were repulsed by the South Koreans.

Navy

Naval air sorties on 18 September totaled 294. Targets from Naman to Yangdok on the east coast were attacked while on the west coast, aircraft from the British carrier Ocean strafed installations in the Chinnampo-Baeju area. Surface units maintained the blockade and bombarded supply and troop installations on both Korean coasts.

Air

Land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 964 effective sorties on 18 September of which 591 were combat. In a daylight raid, 24 light bombers attacked a railroad bridge near Yangdok in central Korea. During the period, 32 MIG's were observed and 9 encountered in the Chongchon-Yalu River area. There was no damage to UN aircraft while one MIG was reportedly damaged. During the night, 16 effective medium bomber missions were flown; 12 of which bombed a supply center just north of Pyongyang.

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II. Military Intelligence

Air

On 16 September UN pilots observed two enemy aircraft taking off from Antung airfield which trailed white smoke similar to "JATO" -- jet-assisted take-off. The silver-colored aircraft climbed rapidly from 3,000 to 8,000 feet. Far East Air Force comments that while the Communists are believed to have developed JATO there has been no confirmation of its use in the Korean air war. It is concluded that the details of the above report are insufficient to confirm this sighting as JATO.

III. General Situation

Propaganda

The US Embassy in Stockholm reports that in a press conference sponsored by the International Scientific Commission, most of the newspapermen -- some of them Communists -- were visibly or outspokenly critical of the Commission's "findings" concerning the UN's use of BW in the Korean war. The Embassy believes that the presentation of the "evidence" of germ warfare by the Swedish member of the Commission was a complete flop.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9313, 20 September 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

On 19 September, heavy fighting on "Old Baldy" continued in the west central sector. Two Chinese Communist reinforced companies supported by two tanks, plus artillery and mortar, attacked elements of the US 2nd Division. The UN forces succeeded in holding their positions on the eastern and western slopes of the hill and the enemy was forced to withdraw. In the US 1st Marine Division sector on the west coast, two Chinese companies supported by three tanks attacked friendly outposts. After a seven-hour fight, the enemy withdrew without gaining ground. Elements of the ROK Capital Division in the east central sector were again attacked on "Finger Ridge." The three-company attack against the South Koreans was repulsed. Elsewhere along the front, minor patrol clashes and probes were reported. The enemy employed 13,478 rounds of artillery and mortar during the 24-hour period.

Navy

On 19 September, UN carriers were engaged in replenishing. No air sorties were flown. Surface vessels maintained the blockade and bombarded enemy supply and defense positions in the vicinity of Wonsan on the Korean east coast. West coast naval vessels patrolled in the vicinity of Chodo and Haeju.

Air

Land-based sorties totaled 1,093 on 19 September, of which 704 were combat. There were no encounters with enemy MIG's during the period, but 50 enemy swept-wing aircraft were observed on Tatungkou airfield in Manchuria. Sinmak, south-east of Pyongyang, was attacked by 12 fighter-bombers. Far East Bomber Command mounted 38 effective sorties. These bomber missions were flown in the late afternoon, the first daytime medium bomber raid in more than a year. Targets in the Hamhung area were attacked by 35 of these bombers flying in formation. 69.

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II. Military Intelligence

Air

During the week ending 15 September, a total of 555 enemy MIG's were observed by UN pilots, of which 279 were encountered. MIG losses, for the second straight week, were "staggering" with 14 destroyed, 3 probably destroyed and 26 others reportedly damaged. In contrast to the previous week's generally evasive tactics, the enemy pilots gave indications of increased willingness to encounter the UN Sabres and, in numerous instances, evidenced well-coordinated teamwork. For the first time in recent months, the enemy showed that he can penetrate the UN's Sabre screen and close with the fighter-bombers. In addition, the Communists concentrated on the fighter-bombers before bombs-away in an obvious attempt to protect the targets, whereas, in previous instances, the MIG's attacked as the bombers were pulling off the targets.

III. General Situation

Political

American Charge Lightner reports the official confirmation of Hwang Hopyun, a minor official of the Liberal Party, as Vice Home Minister and of Mun Pong-che, an extremist of unsavory reputation, as chief of the National Police.

The Charge comments that Mun's appointment to the key police job does not bode well for the future. Mun has been a leader in various political action groups accustomed to employing strong-arm methods. He has recently been the Liberal Party's Vice Chief of the Political Section, and during the political crisis several months ago, he led an action group which terrorized Rhee's opposition, especially Assemblymen. (There have been a few recent indications of an impending struggle between Rhee and the Assembly. Rhee may be getting his "strong arm boys" into positions where they can exert maximum pressure on the opposition.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9314, 22 September 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Heavy fighting along the front continued on 20 September. In the western sector Chinese Communists supported by heavy artillery and mortar fire plus three armored vehicles attacked a US 1st Marine Division outpost. The marines withdrew initially but later recaptured the outpost. Further to the east, elements of the US 3rd Division attacked an undetermined number of Chinese Communists on a hill near Kowang. The enemy counterattacked and forced the UN troops to withdraw. This fighting continued on 21 September with the UN forces withdrawing after heavy fighting. In the east central sector on 20 September, the fight for "Old Baldy" ceased with both the UN and the Communists holding their positions. Both forces tried to gain additional ground but the action ended in a stalemate after nine and a half hours; no further action ensued on 21 September.

On 21 September in the central sector, UN troops repulsed a Communist assault against "Finger Ridge" in a two-hour fight. Elsewhere along the front, minor probes and patrol clashes took place.

Navy

UN carrier-based planes flew 391 sorties on 20 September against enemy transportation and supply installations. On 21 September 317 naval combat air sorties were flown against electric power, troop and supply targets by Task Force 77. Air targets for Korean west coast operations were not reported.

Blockade ships attacked shore batteries on 20 September in the vicinity of Songjin, Tanchon and Chaho on the east coast. The USS Cunningham received three hits from enemy air bursts, wounding eight personnel. West coast targets of naval surface vessels on 20 September were between Chinnampo and the Han River estuary. Incomplete reports for naval surface attacks on 21 September included attacks in the vicinity of Wonsan and Tanchon against enemy transportation facilities.

Air

Land-based aircraft flew 835 effective sorties on 20 September and 828 on 21 September. The combat missions for the two days totaled 531 and 481 respectively. On 20 September, 20 enemy MIG's were observed and 4 encountered in the Yalu River area. There was no damage to either UN or Communist aircraft. On the

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following day 133 MIG's and one Type-15 were observed, also in "MIG Alley." The UN pilots encountered 80 of the MIG's and the Type-15, destroying five of the MIG's. An additional 13 MIG's were damaged while only one UN Sabre jet was damaged. On Saturday only five medium bomber sorties were flown and these engaged in photo reconnaissance, leaflet drop and close support missions. On 21 September Far East Bomber Command mounted 18 sorties, with 12 of the aircraft attacking a supply installation in Pyongyang.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 48 hours.

III. General Situation

Political

Reuters, under a 21 September dateline, reports that South Korean police fear the recent outbreaks of rioting by wounded former servicemen may be Communist influenced. The latest disturbance was at a railway station north of Pusan on 20 September when 350 veterans attempted to take a train to Taegu.

Defense chiefs and ministers met to discuss the riots. Pusan correspondents claim that public opinion is urging the government to reshape its veterans relief program. (South Korea's negligible social service program for its wounded and disabled servicemen reflects its bare-subsistence-level financial structure. Any veterans' demonstrations would reflect genuine misery whether Communist inspired or not.)

The ROK Foreign Ministry has announced that the Japanese Government's dispatch of a marine patrol to Korean waters "under the pretext of protecting Japanese fishing boats" constitutes a threat to Korea and causes doubt of Japanese sincerity. He warned that the ROK will hold Japan fully responsible for "all consequences of the invasion." (The ROK has recently seized several Japanese fishing vessels which were in international waters, but inside a unilaterally established South Korean line. The establishment of the fishing patrol is likely to cause incidents.)

Economic

A US Navy reconnaissance flight on 18 September showed that there was no activity at any of the four plants of the North Korean Kyosen hydroelectric system, north of the east coast city of Hungnam. (The prewar capacity of these four plants, which supplied both North and South Hamgyong provinces with power, was 335,000 kilowatts. In June [redacted] the USSR had installed new equipment which had made the Kyosen system more effective than it was prior to the beginning of hostilities.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9315, 23 September 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

The heaviest fighting along the front on 22 September occurred in the eastern sector where North Koreans attacked outpost positions of the ROK 8th Division at Hill 812. The enemy company withdrew after a seven-hour fight. Later in the day, the North Koreans, reinforced to battalion strength, again attacked and temporarily secured the objective. ROK companies counterattacked and ejected the enemy early in the evening. A total of 7,900 rounds of artillery and mortar fire fell during these encounters. Elsewhere along the front the action was characterized by patrol and probing action.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 80 sorties on 22 September with the total tally incomplete. Air targets, primarily transportation facilities, on the Korean west coast were in the vicinity of Hanchon and Haeju. No report was received regarding east coast air activity of Task Force 77. Surface vessels bombarded enemy troop and supply installations between Chongjin and Wonsan on the Korean east coast and in the vicinity of Cho Island on the west coast.

Air

On 22 September, land-based aircraft flew 825 effective sorties of which 486 were combat. In a daylight raid 208 fighter-bombers attacked supply and troop installations near the enemy front line in the east and east central zones. During the report period, UN fighter pilots observed 19 MIG's and encountered 9 in the Chongchon-Yalu River area. In the encounters five MIG's were damaged with no damage to friendly aircraft. During the night, Far East Bomber Command mounted 14 effective sorties. A supply area in Sopo, near Pyongyang, was bombed by 10 of the aircraft.

II. Military Intelligence

Air

On three occasions UN pilots have observed an F-84 Thunderjet which the Communists apparently have recovered and made operational. The first two sightings occurred on 18 and 19 September near the front line in the US I Corps

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sector. The third observation took place on 20 September in "MIG Alley." In two of the three observations, the UN pilots stated the plane had the standard US Air Force star insignia on the fuselage and wings. The Directorate of Intelligence, Far East Air Force, comments that a sufficient number of F-84's have been lost in enemy territory to enable the Communists to recover and make operational this type of aircraft. (This is the first report of the enemy using an F-84. There have been a number of previous occasions when hostile F-80's were reported.)

III. General Situation

Political

The South Korean Office of Public Information announced on 19 September that a delegation representing pro-Rhee Koreans in Japan had arrived in Pusan to discuss several "problems" with the ROK Government. The delegation submitted a petition which, inter alia, sought permission for the representatives of these Koreans to attend the now suspended Korean-Japanese talks, the granting of loans by the Bank of Korea to Koreans in Japan, and the improvement of relations between the Korean diplomatic mission in Japan and the residents there. (This right-wing group controls less than 30 percent of the 800,000 Koreans in Japan, who are predominantly North Korean sympathizers.)

Propaganda

A 21 September Peiping broadcast stated that the "International Scientific Committee" presented "incontrovertible evidence" that the UN has engaged in bacteriological warfare in Korea. The harangue said the US "had the nerve" to repeat its call for an impartial investigation even after the findings of this unbiased group. (Newsmen, including leftists, indicated that a recent Committee press conference, held in Stockholm to present proof of the BW allegations, was a complete flop.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9316, 24 September 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

On 23 September heavy fighting occurred in both the eastern and western sectors. On the east coast, two North Korean battalions attacked elements of the 5th ROK Division on two different hills in the area. The enemy employed 2,500 rounds of artillery and mortar fire and 200 to 300 rounds of counterbattery fire in support of the attack. The Communists occupied the south side of one hill but ROK troops were in complete possession of the other objective when the fighting ceased. In the 3rd US Division sector, Chinese Communists again tried to obtain an outpost position with sporadic attacks accompanied by local propaganda broadcasts. The action continued at the end of the report period with the Chinese Communists still attempting to capture the outpost. Elsewhere along the front minor probes and patrol actions ensued.

Navy

UN carrier-based planes on the Korean west coast flew 89 sorties on 23 September with the total tally of flights incomplete as reports from Task Force 77 on the east coast have not been received. A delayed tally on east coast naval air operations for 22 September included 285 sorties against enemy transportation installations, two foundries and one transformer station located between Hoeryong and Wonsan. Surface vessels on the 23rd maintained the blockade.

Air

On 23 September land-based aircraft under Far East Air Force control flew 615 effective sorties of which 283 were combat. There were no enemy planes observed or encountered during the period. During the night 15 bomber missions were flown, of which 11 attacked a supply area near Hungnam.

II. Military Intelligence

Army

Vehicle traffic analysis for the week ending 18 September showed increased activity on all main North Korean supply routes with that on the eastern Pyongyang-Haeju-Kaesong routes comprising, as in the previous week, approximately one-third

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of the observed traffic. On the west coast, sightings increased threefold with most activity centering around Wonsan. Rolling stock sightings totaled 4,074, continuing the gradual decline noted since mid-June when 7,096 rail cars were sighted. This decrease is attributed, in part, to the UN's effective use of butterfly bombs during the past several months. (This over-all increased activity can be explained as enemy efforts to re-supply forward areas now that the rainy season is practically over.) The tremendous expenditure of artillery and mortar ammunition during the past few weeks probably has required large-scale replenishment.

III. General Situation

Political

Tokyo Central News, under a 24 September Seoul dateline, reports that some 6,000 residents of the South Korean capital demonstrated against the Japanese for alleged violation of the "MacArthur Line" defining the fishing areas off the Korean coast. This is reported as the first anti-Japanese demonstration of its kind since 1945. Similar mass meetings were also scheduled for the 24th in Pusan and Taegu. (Last January Rhee unilaterally proclaimed a line, similar to the former "MacArthur Line" and far outside of Korean territorial waters, which established a boundary for Japanese fishing operations. A recent Japanese decision to operate an unarmed fishing patrol on the Korean side of the "Rhee Line" has irritated the South Korean Government and is the cause of these organized demonstrations.)

Tokyo Central News reports from Pusan that a news dispatch alleging a secret conference in that city between Premier Chang Taik-sang and the former Japanese mayor of Seoul has developed into a major political scandal with wide repercussions. (This is the first report of the alleged meeting.)

Premier Chang commented on 23 September over Radio Pusan, relative to the recent demonstrations by wounded servicemen, that the Ministries of National Defense, Social Affairs, Health and other authorities are drawing up concrete measures for wounded servicemen.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9317, 25 September 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

Heavy fighting continued in the west central sector where Chinese Communists attacked elements of the US 3rd Division at "Kelly Hill." The enemy, supported by heavy artillery and mortar fire, forced the UN troops to withdraw after a six-hour engagement. Fighting slackened off in the western and eastern sectors of the front with only minor probes and patrol actions reported.

Navy

Planes from UN carriers flew 148 combat sorties on 24 September against enemy troop and supply installations located between Yangdok and Pukchon on the Korean east coast and in the vicinity of Changsan-Got, Cho Island and Sariwon on the west coast. Surface vessels maintained the blockade and bombarded two gun positions in the Changsan-Got area.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 404 effective sorties on 24 September including 154 combat. The majority of these fighter and fighter-bomber sorties attacked supply and troop installations along the front and in the immediate rear. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered during the report period. A total of 17 bomber missions was flown on the night of 24 to 25 September, 12 of the aircraft attacking a marshaling yard at Simmak in central Korea.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

III. General Situation

Propaganda

Radio Pyongyang on 22 September gave its version of the recent outbreaks of wounded former ROK soldiers in South Korea on 20 and 21 September. The Communists were quick to capitalize on these disturbances which they termed "rebellions," inspired by the "plundering of the American aggressors . . . and . . . the pressure of military defeat."

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Radio Peiping on 24 September again repeated its charges about the UN's "provocative action" in releasing 11,000 "civilians." Repeating Nam Il's letter to General Harrison, the broadcast included the warning that the UN should end this "unlawful action" or bear "the responsibility for all the serious consequences that may arise." (The ominous note on which Nam Il's text ended is nearly identical to previous warnings delivered during the course of the negotiations.)

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9318, 26 September 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

Action along the front on 25 September was light, with only scattered patrol engagements and probes reported. Only 1,652 rounds of artillery and mortar fire were expended by the enemy in the comparatively quiet 24 hours. The most significant action took place in the eastern sector where UN troops repulsed five separate North Korean probes.

Navy

Only 41 naval air sorties were flown as inclement weather hampered operations. There were no flights on the east coast while on the west coast the area from Chinnampo to Ongjin was bombed. UN surface units blasted shore installations at Songjin, Tanchon and Wonsan in the east and targets in western Hwanghae Province in the west.

Air

Adverse weather also limited land-based air operations as only 240 effective sorties were flown on 25 September. No enemy aircraft were observed or encountered during the 52 combat sorties. Far East Bomber Command flew 13 effective sorties, 9 of the aircraft attacking a supply area near Pyongyang.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received in the last 24 hours.

III. General Situation

Political

In a statement issued before leaving for the United States, S.M. Vinocour, one of President Rhee's unofficial American advisers, claimed that the UN should adopt a more decisive policy in Korea. Vinocour stated that the "shining record of the UN fighting forces may be corroded away by the slow acid of indecision," and that the Panmunjom negotiations are a "nightmarish treadmill." (Rhee has

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consistently surrounded himself with American advisers who aid and abet his chauvinistic policy. Statements issued by these advisers are usually as opinionated and biased as those of Rhee. Vinocour has been assigned to represent ROK interests at the UN General Assembly.)

The American Embassy has noted that the Koreans' ever-present fear of a remilitarized Japan was increased this past week by a statement credited to Ambassador Murphy in Tokyo that if Japan wished to rearm, the US would help. In addition some Japanese candidates have been advocating rearmament. Several Korean editorials have warned America to "remember Pearl Harbor."

Charge Lightner reports that the possibility of a dispute between Japan and Korea has been greatly reduced following CINCPAC's 23 September action establishing a military restricted zone off the Korean coast. Japanese fishing vessels will be barred from this zone, which does not, however, extend as far from shore as the "Rhee line."

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9319, 27 September 1952

D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

I. Military Operations

Army

Scattered patrol engagements and probes were the only action reported across the front on 26 September. The US 45th Division relieved the ROK 8th Division on the line in the eastern sector and was subjected to a total of 14 brief, unsuccessful enemy probes. The Chinese Communists and North Koreans employed 4,756 rounds of artillery and mortar during the 24-hour period.

Navy

No report was received regarding naval air operations for 26 September. Inclement weather conditions of the previous day had cleared. Blockade ships destroyed 30 sampans and one factory, and shelled troop and supply areas in the vicinity of Odaejin, Sonjin, Tanchon, Sinchang and Mayangdo on the Korean east coast and in the Chodo area in the west.

Air

Far East Air Force mounted 911 effective sorties of which 533 were combat. These fighter and fighter-bomber pilots observed a total of 134 enemy MIG-15's, and encountered 41. The UN aircraft destroyed 4 MIG's, and damaged 7. One UN Sabre received minor damage during the encounters. Far East Bomber Command flew 14 effective sorties during the night, 10 of the bombers attacking a supply area in the town of Pachunjang, just south of Hungnam.

II. Military Intelligence

Ground

The Chinese Communist Forces in Korea are at present capable of replacing front-line casualties within seven days, according to Far East Command. Because of this, each Chinese army on the front is now assessed at a strength of 34,000 men, while those currently out of contact are carried at a strength of 36,000 each.

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9320, 29 September 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Operations

Army

On Saturday, 27 September, heavy fighting occurred in the west central sector where two Chinese Communist platoons attacked elements of the US 2nd Division. The Communists withdrew after two assaults in which they suffered heavy casualties. In the eastern sector, North Koreans continued to probe outposts of the US 45th Division.

On 28 September, a Greek platoon attached to the US 3rd Division seized a Chinese Communist outpost position in the western sector, but after four successive enemy counterattacks, they were forced to withdraw. Further to the east, the Chinese attempted to secure positions on Capital Hill from ROK troops. The enemy was supported by an undetermined number of tanks in this engagement which later developed into a hand-grenade fight. The enemy was dispersed but continued to remain in the area.

Navy

Carrier-based aircraft flew 182 sorties on 27 September with the total tally incomplete. The area from Tanchon to Wonsan was attacked on the east coast while no report was received concerning air operations on the west coast. Surface units maintained the blockade and bombarded shore installations along both the east and west coasts. Transmission of Navy results for 28 September have been delayed.

Air

Land-based aircraft flew 989 effective sorties on 27 September of which 607 were combat. During these operations, 24 enemy MIG's were observed and 5 encountered. Two MIG's were damaged while UN planes went unscathed. During the evening UN pilots observed 37 swept-wing aircraft on Tatungkou and Antung airfields. On the night of 27-28 September, 15 effective bomber missions were flown. Transmission of Air results for 28 September have been delayed.

II. Military Intelligence

No significant reports have been received during the past 48 hours. 76

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III. General Situation

Cease-fire

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[redacted] the North Korean Government in late August was considering a proposal calling for a three-month temporary truce in which the UN and Communist cease-fire delegations would hold conferences to "study the POW issue and submit new recommendations." [redacted] the North Koreans feel that if such action were taken, the UN would make some minor changes in the prisoner issue enabling the Communists to conclude a "face-saving" peace. (There is no firm evidence of the North Korea Government's attitude toward the truce; in any event, its role in determining Communist policy probably is a minor one).

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Central Intelligence Agency
Office of Current Intelligence
9321, 30 September 1952

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

Military Operations

Army

On 29 September heavy fighting occurred on the central front in the ROK II Corps area where Chinese Communists with supporting tank fire attacked outposts of the 6th ROK Division. Early on 30 September the engagement developed into hand-to-hand fighting. Further to the east, two enemy platoons attacked Finger Ridge. ROK Capital Division troops counterattacked and forced the Chinese to withdraw. In the same sector, the Chinese Communists withdrew completely from the Capital Hill area by early morning. The 3rd ROK Division was also subjected to enemy attacks and was initially forced from outpost positions. The battle continued at the close of the report period although the ROK troops had re-occupied their positions. A total of 30,260 rounds of artillery and mortar fire was expended by the enemy in the 3rd ROK Division sector.

Navy

UN carrier-based planes of Task Force 77 on the Korean east coast flew 188 sorties on 29 September against enemy supply and transportation facilities. Reports of air activities on the Korean west coast were delayed. Surface vessels bombarded enemy troop areas and gun positions at Wonsan in the east and at Haeju in the west.

Air

On 29 September 1,007 effective sorties were flown by land-based UN aircraft of which 624 were combat. During these sorties 102 enemy MIG's were observed and 46 were encountered in the Yalu River area. UN F-86's destroyed two MIG's, and probably damaged three. One UN Sabre received minor damage in the encounters. Only two medium bomber sorties were flown, engaging in leaflet and reconnaissance missions.

Military Intelligence

Enemy Rear Areas

Despite concentrated air attacks, enemy transportation facilities in Korea are now at a high level of efficiency, according to a Far East Air Force analysis. The major improvement in transportation has been in the shorter "turn-around time." The enemy is now considered capable of stockpiling materiel adjacent to the front, quickly replacing depleted supplies, and maintaining reserve transportation to meet emergencies.

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